

Moscow Shifts on Republics

Move Seen as Step To Mollify Baltics

By Esther B. Fein
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — A legislative commission reviewing draft changes to the Soviet Constitution has amended some of its proposals, in an apparent effort to blunt opposition from the Baltic republics.

The decision to modify two clauses that critics said infringed on the autonomy of republics was made several days after the legislatures of the republics of Estonia and Lithuania refused to approve the draft changes to the constitution and Estonia declared its laws supreme over Soviet law.

The changes to the clauses, adopted Saturday at a meeting of the commission, were published Monday in the Communist Party newspaper Pravda. They limit the government's power to approve new laws determining the composition of the Soviet Union and to repeal legislation passed by republics.

The modifications are not major concessions to the increased demand from the Baltic states for more political independence. While announcing these changes, the commission strongly emphasized that the Estonian declaration of sovereignty was unconstitutional.

But the changes seem to be another sign of the government's cautious response to widespread discontent in the Baltic republics over what is seen as Moscow's attempt to limit the right of republics to govern themselves.

People in all three Baltic republics said by telephone Monday that they were pleased that the government had addressed their concerns, but they felt the modifications were insufficient.

One of the clauses modified by the commission originally said that the Congress of People's Deputies, a legislative body to be elected next year, had the right to "adopt decisions on questions of composition of the Soviet Union."

Critics saw this clause as depriving the republics of their right to secede, a formality that was guaranteed by the constitution.

The commission has now added the words "regarded to be within the authority of the union."

The second major change removes from the Congress the right to repeal legislation passed by individual republics, giving it to a new Committee for the Supervision of the Constitution.

Pravda reported that members of the commission considered Estonia's declaration of sovereignty to be a threat to the integrity of the Soviet Union.

When the Estonian legislature voted last week to amend its constitution to grant itself the right to reject Soviet laws that impose on local autonomy, the national government declared the amendment unconstitutional and said it would invite leaders of the republic to Moscow to discuss the issue.

Storm Hits Mexican Resort

CANCUN, Mexico — More than 35,000 people were evacuated as a tropical storm raked through this resort city Monday near the tip of Yucatan Peninsula. The storm ripped off roofs, flooded low-lying areas and tore down telephone poles, the authorities said. No deaths were reported.

Visiting New York City? Gramercy Park Hotel

Distinguished 500 room hotel overlooking Gramercy Park. Excellent Restaurant, Cocktail Lounge, Piano Bar and Room Service. Multi-lingual staff. Minutes to Business Center, Sightseeing, Banquet/Meeting facilities.

SHANGRI-LA INTERNATIONAL
IN SINGAPORE
WHERE ELSE BUT THE SHANGRI-LA
One of the world's best hotels.
Shangri-La hotel

SHANGRI-LA INTERNATIONAL: LONDON (01) 261 4217 • GERMANY (030) 6649 • AUSTRALIA (08) 222 448 • BANGKOK (2) 234 7777 • HONG KONG (3) 510 7782 • KUALA LUMPUR (60) 230 6248 • SINGAPORE (7) 344 • TOKYO (03) 467 7744 • USA & CANADA (800) 457 3020



Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, right, and Representative Tom Lantos, Democrat of California, who met for talks Monday in Jerusalem. Mr. Lantos also met with Foreign Minister Shimon Peres.

EC Calls PNC Move 'Positive' for Peace

By Karen DeYoung
Washington Post Service

LONDON — The European Community welcomed Monday what it called "positive steps" taken last week by the Palestinian National Council, which it said could serve as the basis of an international conference to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict.

After a meeting of foreign ministers in Brussels, the 12-nation group said that the council's declaration of an independent Palestinian state reflected "the will of the Palestinian people to assert their national identity."

In Algiers last week, the council also accepted United Nations Security Council resolutions that implicitly recognize the right of Israel to exist. The council declared that while it condemned terrorism, it might continue to conduct armed actions in Israel.

While stopping short of specific endorsement of an independent Palestinian state, the EC statement marked the first large-scale Western statement of support for the Palestinian steps. The statement rejected West European belief that new initiatives, and a more evenhanded U.S. approach, are needed for progress toward Middle East peace.

An Israeli source in London described the statement as "a deep disappointment and very uncomfortable."

Egypt Asks U.S. and Israel to Make Concessions

CAIRO — Signaling a renewed peace drive by moderate Arab nations, President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt urged the United States and Israel on Monday to offer sacrifice and concession in return for tranquility in the Middle East.

Mr. Mubarak's comments to reporters followed a meeting in Cairo with Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization. Last week, the PLO offered its first implicit recognition of Israel as part of what Mr. Arafat depicted as a new moderation supposed to form the cornerstone of Arab peace efforts.

Mr. Arafat, initially expected here two days ago, arrived in Cairo only after Egypt on Sunday formally recognized the PLO's declaration of an independent Palestinian state in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. The declaration was made at a meeting of the Palestine National Council, the PLO's parliament-in-exile, in Algiers.

The United States and Israel have largely dismissed the PLO's decisions in Algiers, while the organization and its moderate Arab backers presented them as major overtures to the West and Israel. At the Algiers gathering, the PLO acknowledged for the first time United Nations resolutions recognizing Israel's right to exist and renounced terrorism as defined by the UN.

Asked if he detected any shift in U.S. attitudes, Mr. Arafat said: "I'm sorry to say no. There have been no changes until now but we have to work hard to change this attitude."

Mr. Mubarak broke into Mr. Arafat's remarks to say he believed that change in the United States and Israel needed time.

"But it should come," Mr. Mubarak said, "because peace needs sacrifice. We are all working for peace. Peace is very precious so all parties have to make sacrifices and give concessions. Israel now has to work for peace. The Israeli people also want to live in peace."

Mr. Arafat said he planned to visit Jordan soon to meet with King Hussein for what sides described as further efforts to forge a common Arab approach to peace.

On July 31, King Hussein severed legal and administrative ties with the Israeli-occupied West Bank, creating a political void that the PLO is now seeking to fill with its proclaimed Palestinian state. The PLO coupled the Algiers proclamation with a political statement which, according to Mr. Mubarak, left no room for "misinterpretation" of Arab intentions.

"I have to stress," he said, "that the U.S. has to do its utmost, and I am sure and confident that there will be a response in terms of peace efforts."

— ALAN COWELL

AQUINO: At the Close of the First 1,000 Days, the Reviews Are Mixed

(Continued from Page 1)

have been cited by international human rights groups.

Mrs. Aquino conceded that the country's economic growth may be constrained and short-lived. But she failed to mention that the growth rate, currently more than 6 percent by most estimates, is being undercut by a population boom.

Various economic analyses have said that even if the country sustained a 6 percent growth rate between now and the year 2000 the population growth, if left unchecked, would outpace those gains and keep the country mired in poverty into the next century.

Her speech also ignored flaws in the country's overburdened judicial system, which most people agree does not work. Major crimes remain unsolved, including the assassinations of Jaime Ferrer, a cabinet minister; Rolando Olalia, a labor leader; Leandro Alejandro, a leftist leader; and Mrs. Aquino's husband, Benigno S. Aquino Jr.

The country has yet to file a criminal charge against Mr. Marcos, the deposed president, even though he has been indicted in the United States.

Mrs. Aquino's government has been hurt further by recent embarrassments that tarnished her 1000-day festivities.

Last week, the leader of the Communist New People's Army, Romulo Kintanar, escaped with his wife from government custody when he was allowed out of his cell to present a birthday cake to his former prison ward. Several prison officers were dismissed after the escape.

Two weeks ago, Mrs. Aquino condemned the London-based publishers of the Oxford English Dictionary for including a demeaning definition of Filipina as a domestic helper. The problem was that no such definition existed in the dictionary and the president did not bother to check before issuing her statement.

In general, Mrs. Aquino's prognosis was far more optimistic than the views expressed by business

leaders, foreign diplomats, and ordinary Filipinos who responded to several newspaper surveys published Monday.

"There hasn't been an attempt to attack in a methodical way the real issues," a Western diplomat said.

He said the problems included "the extent to which most of the population is suffering from poverty, the lack of economic competitiveness, the reliance on agriculture, the justice system that clearly doesn't work so that most people begin seeking justice outside the system, the extent to which corruption has in a way increased."

"All the serious problems are still there," he said. "This country will face those issues for a long time."

ONASSIS: A Daughter, 3, Becomes Sole Heir to a Worldwide Empire

(Continued from page 1)

diet, part of a constant fight against obesity.

Mr. Georgakis said a funeral would be held in Athens, probably on Thursday, before burial on her private island of Scorpions in the Ionian Sea off Greece's west coast. She will be buried in the family mausoleum alongside her father and brother.

In his will, Mr. Onassis left half his assets to Christina and half to the foundation named for his son, Alexander, who died in the crash of a private plane in 1973.

The foundation, with 13 of his closest associates as members and Christina as president, was set up in Liechtenstein, where it paid few taxes as a charitable organization. To keep this status, it continues to allocate large grants to many individuals and groups. Recipients have included Amnesty International; Lech Walesa of the Polish labor movement Solidarity; Helmut Schmidt, the former chancellor of West Germany; and Robert S. MacNamara, president of the World Bank.

As president of the board, Miss Onassis wielded no extraordinary power beyond those of the other members. She had only one vote unless there was a tie, in which case she had two votes.

Soon after her father died, it became apparent that he had ordered too many supertankers from Japanese and French shipyards.

Miss Onassis, in her most forceful involvement, led a board decision to cancel the orders.

"While we lost tens of millions of dollars, we could have lost hundreds of millions," said Apostolos Zambelas, treasurer of the Onassis Group. "As the oil crisis worsened, nobody could say it was a wrong decision."

Also, shortly after Mr. Onassis died, Olympic Airways was taken over by the Greek government, and the Onassis organization got about \$104 million for its assets.

Over the years, the board and Miss Onassis pared the shipping fleet down to about 35 tankers, freighters and other vessels by sell-

ing some and scrapping others. Meanwhile, it has increased real estate holdings in the United States, Europe and Latin America.

In recent years, Miss Onassis spent three to four hours a day conducting the family business by telephone from wherever her jet-set life took her. After marriages to Joseph R. Bolker, an American businessman; Alexander Andreas, a Greek shipping magnate; and Sergei Kazov, a Russian shipping agent — all of which ended in divorce — she married Thierry Rouseil in 1984.

Mr. Rouseil is a French pharmaceuticals magnate who controls a dozen companies and is a multimillionaire. Their daughter was born in January 1985.

Miss Onassis, who made frequent trips to Argentina, had been staying with Marina Dodero, one of her closest friends and a member of a shipping family. Miss Onassis was born Dec. 11, 1950, in New York, but gave up her American citizenship for tax reasons after her father's death.

Ford and Mr. Carter called on Mr. Bush to combine new nonincome taxes and fees with spending cuts to reduce the deficit by \$40 billion a year until the budget is balanced.

Mr. Carter and Mr. Ford said that military spending should not be permitted to exceed the pace of inflation.

Mr. Bush had met the two former presidents for more than an hour earlier Monday, but when asked later about their recommendation he said, "They didn't mention that to me."

Retaining Mr. Cavazos, former president of Texas Tech University, will fulfill that vow.

Former Presidents Gerald R. Ford and Jimmy Carter urged Mr. Bush on Monday to back higher taxes on gasoline, beer, wine and cigarettes to help cut the budget deficit. Reuters reported from Washington.

In a report issued by American Agenda, a private organization of which they are co-chairmen, Mr.

election that, while Mr. Bush had high regard for Mr. Thornburgh, he wanted to appoint a new attorney general as a symbol of his desire to bring new people into government.

Mr. Thornburgh had campaigned for Mr. Bush before Mr. Reagan nominated him to succeed Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d, who resigned. Mr. Thornburgh had been favored by some Bush political advisers as a possible running mate for Mr. Bush.

Mr. Bush had promised that his cabinet would include a Hispanic.

900: In Bologna, Town and Gown Call Birthday Truce

(Continued from Page 1)

470,000 residents are fundamentally bourgeois.

Attitudes toward the campus soured greatly a decade ago, when waves of student protests brought army tanks into central Bologna. Even with the decline of mass demonstrations in the 1980s, a measure of ill will lingers, townspeople say.

For their part, the students, many of whom come from other regions, complain of being made to feel like unwelcome guests, and overcharged ones at that. Their tuition payments are negligible, less than \$200 a year. But they say they must pay many times that amount in rent for the few tiny apartments that become available each year.

Academic problems are even more serious.

Students and professors alike talk of overcrowded classrooms and outdated equipment. The law department has 10,000 students and only 40 teachers. One lecture course with an enrollment of 1,000 takes place in a converted movie house.

Growing affluence has given

Italian parents the luxury of letting their children go to college instead of forcing them to join the work force as teen-agers. But at the same time, youth unemployment remains high. Recognizing that their immediate job prospects are dim, many students choose to bide their time by extending their academic lives well into their 20s. Italians call their universities "the parking lots of society."

In Bologna, enrollment shot up from 20,000 in the late 1960s to 65,000 today. The overcrowding that resulted would be even worse were it not that more than half the students stay away from classes.

Under the Italian system, they are obliged only to pass end-of-year exams. Hearing what a professor might have to say along the way is not required.

Michigan, Michigan, Michigan

Michigan, Michigan, Michigan

Michigan, Michigan, Michigan

Michigan, Michigan, Michigan

Michigan, Michigan, Michigan

Michigan, Michigan, Michigan

Michigan, Michigan, Michigan

Michigan, Michigan, Michigan

Michigan, Michigan, Michigan

Michigan, Michigan, Michigan

Michigan, Michigan, Michigan

Michigan, Michigan, Michigan

Michigan, Michigan, Michigan

Michigan, Michigan, Michigan

Michigan, Michigan, Michigan

Michigan, Michigan, Michigan

Michigan, Michigan, Michigan

Michigan, Michigan, Michigan

Michigan, Michigan, Michigan

Michigan, Michigan, Michigan

Michigan, Michigan, Michigan

Michigan, Michigan, Michigan

Michigan, Michigan, Michigan

Michigan, Michigan, Michigan

Michigan, Michigan, Michigan

Michigan, Michigan, Michigan

Michigan, Michigan, Michigan

Michigan, Michigan, Michigan

Michigan, Michigan, Michigan

Michigan, Michigan, Michigan

Michigan, Michigan, Michigan

Michigan, Michigan, Michigan

Michigan, Michigan, Michigan

Michigan, Michigan, Michigan

Michigan, Michigan, Michigan

Michigan, Michigan, Michigan

Michigan, Michigan, Michigan

Michigan, Michigan, Michigan

WORLD BRIEFS

Police Tear Gas Turns Back Radicals Storming U.S. Office in South Korea

SEOUL (WP) — A small group of South Korean radicals tried to storm the U.S. Embassy's information office Monday in an attack that continued a series of increasingly hostile protests against American targets.

At least eight policemen were wounded and as many as 10 intruders reported arrested in the assault, which caused minor damage as the attackers forced their way into an entrance corridor of the U.S. Information Service building in central Seoul at noon. Riot policemen used tear gas to drive out the intruders, said an embassy spokesman, who added that no Americans had been injured.

The assault follows a series of anti-American protests by militant students who blame the United States for the division of Korea and demand the withdrawal of the U.S. troops based in the South. The students are not alone in protesting the U.S. role in Korea. Last week several thousand farmers marched on the embassy to protest American trade pressure. Riot policemen fired tear gas to break up that march.

The information agency building and other U.S. facilities has been the target of attacks for several years, although in the past few months the pace and violence has increased. Last week, a U.S. military housing compound in Seoul was attacked by students who fought security guards as they entered through a back gate and threw firebombs at parked cars.

22 Die in Rebel-Army Battle in Peru

LIMA (UPI) — Marxist guerrillas ambushed an army patrol in the southern Andes and 22 rebels and soldiers died in the ensuing gunbattle. On Monday, a rebel-backed strike paralyzed the mountain city of Ayacucho, bastion of the Shining Path insurgency, authorities said.

The military said in a statement that a gunbattle between a patrol and rebels Sunday morning left 15 guerrillas and 7 soldiers dead. The clash occurred near the Andean village of Tipicocha in Aprimac state, 510 kilometers (315 miles) southeast of Lima.

Rebels virtually paralyzed the embattled capital of the state of Ayacucho Monday, the first day of a seven-day work stoppage. Shining Path pamphlets that appeared last week in Ayacucho called for the strike to protest the "starvation" policy of the center-left government of President Alan Garcia Perez.

France and New Zealand Pick Arbitrator

PARIS (AP) — France and New Zealand have named an international lawyer to head a court of arbitration aimed at settling a dispute over the repatriation of two French agents convicted in the bombing of the Rainbow Warrior, the two countries announced Monday.

Eduardo Jimenez de Arce, a Uruguayan law professor who headed the International Court of Justice in The Hague from 1976 to 1979, will head a three-man court that will decide the fate of Major Alan Mafart and Captain Dominique Prieur. Each nation has named an arbitrator, Jean-Professeur, for New Zealand.

France repatriated the two French agents before the end of their three-year term of exile on the French Pacific atoll of Hao. A New Zealand court had given them 10-year terms in November 1985 for involuntary homicide following the sinking of the Greenpeace flagship July 10, 1985, in Auckland harbor in which a photographer was killed.

Spain Investigates 51 Scientologists

MADRID (UPI) — Fifty-one leaders of the Church of Scientology from eight nations face charges of extortion, forgery and tax offenses following police raids, a judicial official said Monday.

Heber Lanzetta, 53, of Los Angeles, world director of the faith, was among the 69 suspects detained during an international Scientology congress at a hotel in central Madrid. Eighteen of the 69 were released Monday, the source said. Among those being held were leaders from the United States, Britain, Portugal, Denmark, Venezuela, Switzerland, Italy and Spain.

The police action followed nine months of undercover investigation during which 30 telephone wiretaps were installed, an examining magistrate said. Charges include falsification of public documents, extortion, tax evasion and capital flight. At least one alleged kidnapping of a teenager is also reported to be under investigation.

Oil Workers' Strike Ends in Brazil

RIO DE JANEIRO (AP) — Tens of thousands of oil workers returned to work Monday, ending the worst strike in the Brazilian industry, the state oil monopoly Petrobras and strike leaders said.

Local union branches meeting Sunday night and Monday morning voted to accept a government-offered wage increase and end their 10-day strike, a Petrobras spokesman said Monday.

The strike caused severe shortages of cooking gas and diesel fuel. In negotiating sessions over the weekend, the government offered strikers a 15 percent cost-of-living increase retroactive to September and a 4 percent productivity raise for increased sales and profits.

For the Record

Chicago must hold a mayoral election next year to fill the two years remaining of the term of Mayor Harold Washington, who died last year. The Illinois Supreme Court ruled Monday. Mr. Washington, the city's first black mayor, died of a heart attack Nov. 25, 1987.

President Ronald Reagan broke ground Monday at the site of the library to be built in Simi Valley, California, to commemorate his presidency. Mr. Reagan will be the 10th successive president to have had his own commemorative library constructed.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Hungary and Israel Set Up Air Links

BUDAPEST (AP) — The Hungarian airline Malev and the Israeli airline El Al have agreed to start passenger service linking the two countries beginning this week, the Hungarian news agency MTI said Monday.

The agency said the first flight would leave Budapest for Tel Aviv on Thursday. "Malev intends to open an office in Tel Aviv in the first quarter of next year," it said, adding, "Israel plans to extend the routes to include New York-Budapest-Tel Aviv and Moscow-Budapest-Tel Aviv to handle package tours." The two nations have been working toward renewing diplomatic ties.

Switzerland's first major snowfall of the season, up to 25 centimeters (10 inches) in some areas, closed pass roads and caused widespread travel delays Monday. An accompanying cold snap sent daytime temperatures down to minus 3 degrees centigrade (27 Fahrenheit).

The Netherlands-based Austrian airline ALM will make its first scheduled flight into Grenada on Dec. 6, it was announced. The airline, whose initials stand for Antillanase Luftvaart Maatschappij, will operate one flight a week into Grenada from Curaçao.

Fast AIDS Test Expected To Get Approval in U.S.

By Milt Freudenheim
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A fast, accurate and relatively inexpensive test for the AIDS virus is close to receiving approval for use in doctors' laboratories and hospitals, according to industry executives, securities analysts and researchers.

Physicians familiar with the new genetically engineered test said it represented a breakthrough in technology for diagnosing the presence of the HIV virus, which is linked to acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

The test could open new doors to slow the spread of AIDS among intravenous drug users, where the virus is spreading the fastest.

Gerald F. Buck, chairman and chief executive of the Cambridge Bioscience Corp., based in Worcester, Massachusetts, said his company's test, marketed under the brand name Reconigen, produced results in five minutes.

He said it would "make it possible to diagnose high-risk patients in the privacy of the physician's office, with appropriate counseling."

Cambridge Bioscience said it expected the Food and Drug Administration to approve the test by the end of the year.

In its test, a drop of blood pricked from a finger is applied to tiny latex beads coated with genetically engineered protein from an outer layer of the HIV virus.

The blood of those infected usually contains antibodies, or substances produced by the immune system to fight the virus. The antibodies attach to the protein fragments on the latex beads, causing the beads to clump together in a manner visible with a microscope.

An estimated 1.5 million Americans are thought to be infected with the HIV virus, and at least 73,000 AIDS cases have been diagnosed in the United States. Of these, more than 30,000 patients have died.

The Cambridge test is expected to cost doctors \$2 to \$10 and the patient \$20 to \$40.

سكزامن الاصل

Quayle Will Zero In On Service to Bush

He Admits Campaign Harmed Image

By B. Drummond Ayres

WASHINGTON — Dan Quayle admits that his image was badly battered in the political campaign by charges that neither by character nor experience was he up to the job of vice president.

But the vice president-elect says his task now is not to concentrate on "rehabilitating that image but rather to serve George Bush totally. If he does that, the Indiana Republican said in the first interview he has given since election night — if he concentrates on spreading the Bush message, on carrying out whatever assignments are given him, on serving, always serving — then the Quayle image will take care of itself. "And," he added, "time does have a way of healing."

Looking rested, slipping coffee amid the spare surroundings of a temporary office, Mr. Quayle expressed almost no bitterness about the 1988 campaign.

"He seemed instead to be resigned to living with the often negative legacy the campaign has left him, joking about it now and again, insisting the criticism never shook his confidence in himself and asserting again and again that only time and steady application would half the ridicule and criticism and finally persuade the doubters that he inherits the vice presidency and can handle the job."

Having survived the three-month political ordeal, he is convinced that he is a better man, a tougher man, more experienced, more seasoned, more prepared to serve the nation.

"Every public servant needs to

use the good, the bad, and the ugly and to turn all those things into being an asset in their career," he said. "And that will be certainly something that I'm going to do."

How long a leash will be given as vice president, however eager might he be to get out and soldier faithfully in the Bush cause? Was there anything to talk around town that some of the more cautious Bush aides want to control and "handle" him and his staff in the future, much as in the campaign?

Mr. Quayle clearly understands that a vice president is not a free agent, that he will have only as much leeway as Mr. Bush allows.

But he believes he will have plenty of room to operate over the next four years.

The vice president's job, Mr. Quayle asserted, is not to go out and define who the vice president is. "It's to go out and define and amplify on what the president is going to do for the nation," he said.

"Therefore my total goal is toward the president-elect, the George Bush administration."

He plans to reach that goal by modeling his vice presidency on the Bush vice presidency, a tenure noted for steady allegiance and moderate reform.

In response to a question on staffing, he insisted that he was under no pressure — "none, none really" — to hire a staff picked by Bush operatives or to clear almost every move, stylistic as well as substantive, with those operatives, some of whom have never been very accepting of him. He said he would "rehearse" major decisions with the White House but had no intention of being "handled" by



Dan Quayle and George Bush: A single voice.

Bush aides, as was the case in the campaign until he eventually balked and issued a declaration of stylistic independence.

"Really," he said, "it's going to be my office and my people."

Still, he confessed that he had already discovered some of the classic frustrations of being vice president, mentioning at one point that a senator — he has spent 12 years on Capitol Hill — is "very independent, essentially his own boss."

But except for that, he talked enthusiastically about his new job and about being the second-ranking elected official in the country. Thus far, Mr. Quayle said, he has spent most of his time since the election compiling lists of job candidates, attending briefings, meeting new members of the next ad-

ministration and discovering the intricacies of the executive branch. He spoke several times of the necessity to be "prepared," an apparent reference to the possibility that he might some day be called upon in an emergency to run the country.

He said he and Mr. Bush had not discussed in detail what special projects he would undertake as vice president.

There has been some speculation, he added, that he might become involved with space exploration and the effort to control illicit drugs. He noted that he would be a member of the National Security Council, bringing to it a Senate background in military issues.

"The special assignments and things like that will evolve over time," Mr. Quayle said. "Events may create special assignments."

A 'Bidding Frenzy' by Senate Democrats

By Helen Dewar

WASHINGTON — The candidates are promising more jobs, better working conditions, longer weekends, new negotiating clout and conciliatory prowess.

Campaigns for Senate majority leader, one of the two or three most important elective jobs in Washington, have been likened to the selection of a pope — almost mystic in their secrecy, ritual and sense of celestial importance.

But in his bid to succeed Majority Leader Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia in a secret-ballot vote next Tuesday of their Democratic colleagues, Senators Daniel K. Inouye of Hawaii, J. Bennett Johnston of Louisiana and George J. Mitchell of Maine might as well be running for shop steward of a local trade union.

Pressed for insitutional reforms by the large group of new Democrats elected when the party regained control of the Senate in 1986, they have tried to outbid one another with proposals, from shorter hours to better computers, to improve working conditions and make the Senate more efficient.

The bidding frenzy, coupled with promises of power-sharing, more collegial policy-making and skill in dealing with a Republican White House, has virtually assured major changes in the way the Senate will do business next year.

But it has not produced a clear favorite in the leadership race, the winner of which will play a central role in Democrats' efforts to rebuild the party following its latest presidential defeat.

While Mr. Johnston and Mr. Mitchell are assumed to share a lead over Mr. Inouye, neither is in command, and Mr. Inouye is said to have a long-shot chance.

All have strengths and weaknesses that will sway their Democratic colleagues — 50 incumbents and five newly elected members — to varying degrees.

Mr. Inouye, 64, is first in seniority and is secretary of the Democratic Conference; he is third on the party leadership ladder. Well-liked and respected among colleagues for his insider skills, he was once assumed to be the heir to Mr. Byrd. Some senators are said to view him as a short-term transition leader, a plus in the eyes of those with leadership ambitions.

But some criticized his chairmanship of the Senate committee that investigated the Iran-contra affair, and he was embarrassed by the disclosure that he had tucked funds into a spending bill for a school in France for North African Jews.

Mr. Johnston, 56, is a wily tactician, probably more experienced and skilled in floor operations than the two other men. Chairman of the Energy and Natural Resources Committee and, like Mr. Inouye, a

senior member of the Appropriations Committee, he has handled many difficult bills on the floor.

But he has ruffled some feathers. And with an adoptive Texan in the White House and Jim Wright, Democrat of Texas, as speaker of the House, Mr. Johnston's elevation to Senate leadership would give the state prominence unseen since the days when Lyndon B. Johnson was Senate majority leader and Sam Rayburn was speaker of the House.

Mr. Johnston says he has heard no senator complain of this, and he notes that oil interests have rarely had less influence.

Mr. Mitchell, 55, who was just elected to a second term, trails in seniority. He was catapulted into the leadership only two years ago, as deputy president pro tempore, after heading the campaign effort that resulted in the election of 11 new Democratic senators, ending the Republicans' six-year reign over the Senate.

As chairman of the Environment and Public Works subcommittee, he put his leadership skills to a test when he tried unsuccessfully last fall to get a compromise on the Clean Air Act. A former federal judge, he is the kind of articulate, thoughtful spokesman many senators seek.

But he hails from the Northeast at a time when many Democrats are looking elsewhere — especially to Mr. Johnston's South and Mr. Inouye's West — for rejuvenation.

Picking a winner will not be easy. Under election rules, the candidate with the fewest votes drops out until one of the remaining contenders has a majority. Hence the three candidates must aim for enough early votes to survive the first ballot while discreetly courting supporters of the two others for the second.

Moreover, at least a dozen sena-

tors are counted as uncommitted by all camps, and some may be winking and nodding at more than one contender.

"I think no one, candidates included, has the faintest idea who's winning," said Senator Alan J. Dixon, Democrat of Illinois, a shrewd insider who is hoping for a subsidiary post.

Since voters spurned the presidential candidacy of Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts, Mr. Johnston has been attempting to push ahead of Mr. Mitchell by stressing his credentials as a Southern centrist.

Mr. Johnston's argument is that a Southern moderate would help the Democrats regain the South and thus the presidency.

The presidential election may have given Mr. Johnston "another arrow in his quiver" but did not

deliver him the Senate election, according to a Southern senator who supports Mr. Johnston. But a Mitchell backer said the argument is "so predictable, so old, that everyone's already discounted it."

Senator John Breaux, Democrat of Louisiana, Mr. Johnston's chief campaign lieutenant, conceded last week that while Mr. Johnston may be a "vote or two" ahead of Mr. Mitchell, the race is basically "neck and neck, a dead heat."

A Mitchell partisan said he thought Mr. Mitchell might be a vote or two ahead. And Mr. Inouye said he felt "very confident" that he had "more than enough" votes to survive the first ballot.

In the other major leadership race, the Democratic whip, Alan Cranston of California, is being challenged by Senator Wendell H. Ford of Kentucky.

'Among the riches of Beverly Hills, a little gem of a hotel.'

The Beverly Pavilion is one of two small, fashionable Beverly Hills hotels that are run in the European style, under the direct supervision of the proprietor himself. And we offer our guests the ultimate Beverly Hills experience: free limo service to glorious Rodeo Drive.



BEVERLY PAVILION
A Max Boral Hotel
9360 Wilshire Blvd., Beverly Hills, CA 90212. Telex No. 691 366.

Great and healthy for children too.

PALACE HOTEL
GSTAAD
SWITZERLAND
Please call:
Phone 030/83131 Telex 922222
Telefax 030/43344
The Leading Hotels of the World

ABSOLUT
Country of Sweden
VODKA
This superb vodka.

Army Battle in Peru

Peruvian soldiers ambushed an army patrol and soldiers died in the ensuing gun battle. The ambush occurred during the fighting in the mountainous region of Tipicocha in Apurimac province, the embattled capital of the state of Ayacucho.

Zealand Pick Arbia

New Zealand has named an international arbitration aimed at settling a dispute over agents convicted in the bombing of a Uruguayan law professor while justice in The Hague from 1976 to 1978. Each nation has named an arbitrator, for France and Sir Kenneth Keith.

ates 51 Scientologists

One leader of the Church of Scientology was arrested for extortion, forgery and an official said Monday. The arrest occurred Sunday during an international meeting in Madrid. Eighteen of the 51 arrested are from the United States, Portugal, Denmark, Venezuela, and nine months of undercover work, wiretaps were installed, an examination of public documents, and at least one alleged kidnapping is under investigation.

Strike Ends in Brazil

Tens of thousands of oil workers in the worst strike in the Brazilian oil industry ended Sunday night and Monday. The strike offered wage increase and end the shortages of cooking gas and diesel fuel. The government officials increase retroactive to September a few increased sales and profits.

VEL UPDATE

Israel Set Up Air Liaison. The Hungarian airline Malyev had to start passenger service last week. The Hungarian news agency said the flight would leave Budapest for Tel Aviv to open an office in Tel Aviv. Israel plans to expand its flight to Moscow-Budapest-Tel Aviv and Moscow-Budapest-Tel Aviv. The two nations have been warring.

due snowfall of the season, up to 20 inches, closed pass roads and caused delays. The snow was heavy and caused delays. The snow was heavy and caused delays. The snow was heavy and caused delays.

OS Test Expected Approval in U.S.

possible to diagnose patients in the private office. The test is expected to be approved in the U.S. The test is expected to be approved in the U.S. The test is expected to be approved in the U.S.

OS Test Expected Approval in U.S.

possible to diagnose patients in the private office. The test is expected to be approved in the U.S. The test is expected to be approved in the U.S. The test is expected to be approved in the U.S.

OS Test Expected Approval in U.S.

possible to diagnose patients in the private office. The test is expected to be approved in the U.S. The test is expected to be approved in the U.S. The test is expected to be approved in the U.S.

OS Test Expected Approval in U.S.

possible to diagnose patients in the private office. The test is expected to be approved in the U.S. The test is expected to be approved in the U.S. The test is expected to be approved in the U.S.

Darman at Budget: A Tough Alliance Builder

By B. Drummond Ayres

WASHINGTON — Richard G. Darman, at age 45 a hardened veteran of White House policy battles, is the kind of smart strategist and tough negotiator President-elect George Bush will need if he is to reduce the federal budget deficit, political analysts say.

"He's extremely good at seeing the relationship between policy and politics," said an analyst who knows Mr. Darman well. "He goes to extreme lengths to build political alliances."

Mr. Darman, who was appointed Monday to head the Office of Management and Budget in the Bush administration, acquired a reputation as a formidable, somewhat arrogant, lieutenant to James A. Baker 3d in the Reagan White House and Treasury Department.

As director of the budget office, he will oversee the federal budgets the president presents to Congress and take a leading role in negotiations over spending priorities.

Analysts said that Mr. Darman will need his bargaining and alliance-building skills if Mr. Bush is to reduce huge budget deficits, calm financial markets and honor his promise of no new taxes.

Since he joined the Reagan administration in 1981 as deputy to Mr. Baker, then the White House chief of staff, Mr. Darman has become known as an influential strategist and power broker.

He coordinated White House legislative strategy and negotiated with Congress on sensitive policy issues including Social Security and arms sales to Saudi Arabia.

Mr. Darman, a Harvard University graduate, briefed President Ronald Reagan on these issues for meetings with state visitors and the press. He supervised speech writing during the 1984 presidential campaign and helped prepare Mr. Reagan for his televised debates with Walter F. Mondale, the Democratic presidential candidate.

He also helped Mr. Bush prepare for his debates with Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts.

When Mr. Baker became Treasury secretary in 1985, Mr. Darman went along as his deputy.

Mr. Darman has worked at senior policy positions in four other federal departments since 1970: Health, Education and Welfare; Defense; Justice; and State.

SOLVAY: a world industrial leader

- one of the world's largest chemical companies
- annual sales of more than \$6 billion
- 300 facilities in 32 countries around the world

SOLVAY: 45,000 skilled, competent employees

SOLVAY: a desire for progress

- 3,300 employees involved in research throughout the world

SOLVAY: a philosophy

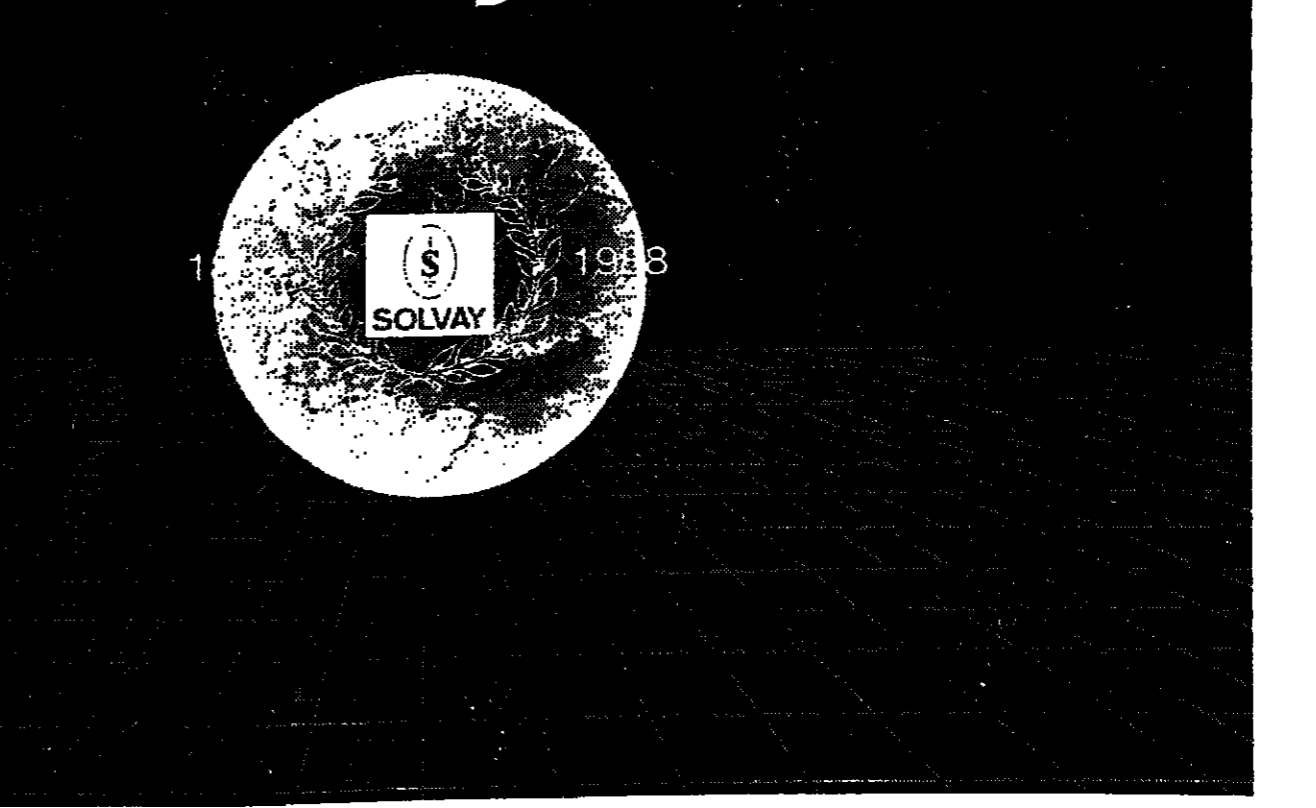
To be among the best in the world in a limited number of fields selected on the basis of technical knowledge, production capability, and marketing expertise.

SOLVAY: 5 sectors of business activity

- ALKALIS
- PEROXYGENS
- PLASTICS
- PLASTICS PROCESSING
- HEALTH

SOLVAY

innovation,
a tradition
for 125 years



Solvay & Cie
Rue du Prince Albert 33
B-1050 Brussels
Tel.: 02/516.61.11

Solvay & Cie
Direction nationale pour la France
12, Cours Albert 1er - 75383 Paris Cedex 08
Tel.: 40758000 - Telex: 650.950

SOLVAY, THE CHEMISTRY OF TOMORROW

Tell About the Deficit

When the Federal Reserve chairman, Alan Greenspan, warned last week that the U.S. budget deficit "has already begun to eat away at the foundations of our economic strength..."

Latin Debtors at Risk

U.S. policy toward Latin America's debtors has been changing in the last several months. The United States has shown itself ready to intervene quickly, alone if necessary, to help democratic governments that are under pressure.

Other Comment

Special British Relationships Mrs. Thatcher's Britain is the last best hope of those who believe in world free trade and investment, and as such this country does deserve our attention.

Washington Has Been Losing Its Grip

By Jodie T. Allen

WASHINGTON — The financial markets have wasted no time in reminding George Bush that the balance of power in economic policy-making has been shifting away from Washington.

Stopping the dollar at the right spot, and keeping its decline from translating into a jolt in inflation, may not be easy.



John Kennedy: A Skillful Politician to the Last

By David S. Broder

AUSTIN — It was a coincidence to be back in the Texas capital 25 years, almost to the day, after I had flown here to report a story on the political problems that faced John F. Kennedy in the Lone Star State.

Kennedy: A Risk-Taker Reconsidered

By Michael T. Kaufman

NEW YORK — For much of the 25 years since John F. Kennedy was killed, his death has tended to overwhelm his life, casting his presidency as a virtuous road to martyrdom.

Other private market factors also combined to help the Reagan administration beat the odds against the success of its economic policy. Competition from high-quality, low-cost foreign goods put pressure on U.S. companies to cut costs.

Democracy In Trouble In Peru

By Mirko Lauer

LIMA — After almost 1,000 days of looking good in the polls, the president of Peru, Alan Garcia Pérez, has seen his popularity rating crash from a peak of more than 80 percent in 1985 to about 20 percent since he imposed draconian anti-inflationary measures in early September.

In a poll, 52 percent said they would like to leave Peru.

was able to borrow heavily abroad. It is not surprising that some Peruvians should associate political freedom with economic hardship. Peru's rightists, trying to form a so-called Democratic Front coalition, see democracy as potentially dangerous because, they think, it could get out of hand and bring a radical coalition at the polls.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1888: News Briefs BERLIN — Emperor William II has given orders that the Imperial German crown shall be an exact counterpart of the crown of Charlemagne. CONSTANTINOPLE — M. Herzberg, chief of the Constantinople Secret Police, has gone to Sofia to reveal to Prince Ferdinand a conspiracy to assassinate him.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1938-1982 KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER Co-Chairmen

سكربت الأصيل

OPINION

Trading a Vote for a Favor Spreads the Seeds of Graft

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK — A recent issue of Time magazine featured the life and gruesome death of Enrique Camarena Salazar, a front-line agent of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration whose beat was Mexico and whose mission was to identify and bring to justice the drug barons there.

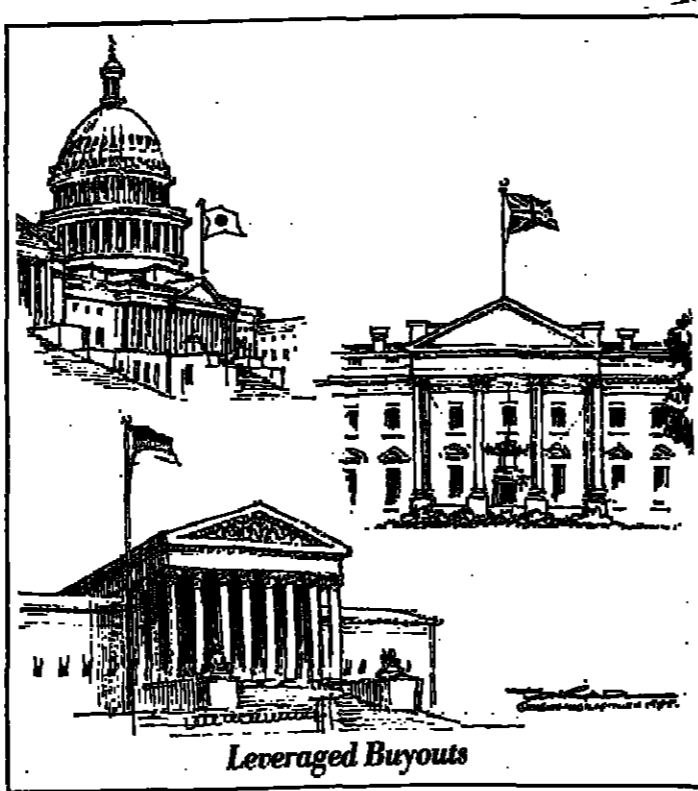
To inhibit the virus, The Lord's Prayer asks that we be "delivered from temptation," and theology urges the Christian to remove himself from the "occasions of sin." The carrot, for the law enforcement agent, is a decent salary; the stick, years in prison if detected and convicted — as happened to a half-dozen congressmen in a sting operation a few years ago.

In most cases, it does not come up. Those voters who on Nov. 8 were moved primarily by whether the United States should or should not engage the police in Nicaragua were in no position to engage in corrupt practices. But there are other examples, a great many others.

Risks for Not Much

MOST federal law enforcement officers — those on the front lines of the assault on drugs, terrorism and organized crime — are paid a starting salary of as little as \$15,118 a year. These are officers in agencies that are pivotal to the success of crime-fighting activities: the Drug Enforcement Administration; the United States Marshals Service; the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms; the Border Patrol; the Bureau of Prisons, and scores of other civilian agencies.

On a broader spectrum, two candidates debate Social Security. The contender believes that the economy would greatly benefit from gradual indexation so that in 1990, in order to qualify, one would need to be 67 years old, not 65, to receive benefits. The man observing the debate will be 65 in 1990, and he votes for the contender who would retain the status quo. A form of graft?



Leveraged Buyouts

Europe, Too, Can Create

Regarding "Here Comes a Creative American Era" (Opinion, Nov. 14): Francis Ford Coppola is right when he says that America has the tradition, talent, energy and creative potential to generate imaginative work and the prosperity it can bring. It also, as he says, has the money. Mr. Coppola cites the entertainment industry as an example and states that "all over the world, American movies, music and television are served up as the main course to the world's audience." None of this can be doubted.

Secession Is a Soviet Right

So Mikhail Gorbachev's closest Kremlin associate has ruled out independence for Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia ("Soviet Official Rules Out Major Demands by Baltics," Oct. 28). Alexander N. Yakovlev should remember that the Soviet Constitution guarantees that "each Union Republic shall retain the right freely to secede from the U.S.S.R." Only two years ago, the Soviet Union was bragging about this right (and many others) in an article in an advertising supplement in the International Herald Tribune ("USSR Facts and Figures," Nov. 7, 1986).

Things Not to Say to the Maître D'

By Dave Barry

Miami — Proper restaurant etiquette is very important. I was reminded of this just recently when I was taken to lunch at one of those New York City French restaurants with a name like "La Bunche de Ouseaies," the kind of restaurant where even the dishwasher wears a tuxedo and they apparently have run very low on food because they are selling it by the individual molecule.

I hardly ever wear one except when something tragic happens, such as a close friend or loved one dies owing me money. This policy is based on an article I once read, which I unfortunately lost but which was very scientific in the sense of having straight margins, stating that

bill arrives, your brain will contain so little oxygen that you will cheerfully pay it without even noticing that for the same money you could have retired. O.K., it's time for an Etiquette Quiz. Pretend you are the maître d', and I walk in, stark naked in the neck area. How would you handle this situation? Would you: 1. Quietly and politely inform me that I couldn't eat there, thereby earning my undying gratitude and perhaps even a nice tip? Or would you: 2. Quietly and politely offer me one of those neckties manufactured during the Korean Conflict that restaurants keep on hand for the occasional non-tie-wearing males such as myself and the pope? Made up your mind? O.K., let's tally up your score. If you answered (1) or (2), I regret to inform you that you have no more grasp of basic dining etiquette than that alien being who keeps lunging out from behind things and trying to eat Signory Weaver. Because the correct answer is: 3. You look at me as though I am out on furlough from the New York State Institution for Leprosy with B.O., then you lead me, with obvious reluctance, to a table near the back, where you turn to me and, using that exaggerated accent that makes it seem like the whole point of the French language is to enable French people to sound smug when they speak English, you say, in a voice loud enough to cause people at the other tables to look up sharply: "I SHOULD ask you to wear a tie, but I will not."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Europe, Too, Can Create

Regarding "Here Comes a Creative American Era" (Opinion, Nov. 14): Francis Ford Coppola is right when he says that America has the tradition, talent, energy and creative potential to generate imaginative work and the prosperity it can bring. It also, as he says, has the money. Mr. Coppola cites the entertainment industry as an example and states that "all over the world, American movies, music and television are served up as the main course to the world's audience." None of this can be doubted.

Secession Is a Soviet Right

So Mikhail Gorbachev's closest Kremlin associate has ruled out independence for Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia ("Soviet Official Rules Out Major Demands by Baltics," Oct. 28). Alexander N. Yakovlev should remember that the Soviet Constitution guarantees that "each Union Republic shall retain the right freely to secede from the U.S.S.R." Only two years ago, the Soviet Union was bragging about this right (and many others) in an article in an advertising supplement in the International Herald Tribune ("USSR Facts and Figures," Nov. 7, 1986).

That Is Not Tyranny

Leonard Bernstein, in "Why I'm an American Liberal and Proud of It" (Opinion, Nov. 1), wrote about the abuse of the word "liberal" and provided a truer, nobler interpretation. But then he proceeded to corrupt the definition of the word "tyranny." Tyranny is defined in the dictionary as "cruel, unjust rule." Is it cruel and unjust to maintain world peace by spending on defense to ensure a strong America? Mr. Bernstein has political views that he wants to promote. Fine. But he should not misdefine opposing views as tyrannical, for then he commits the same sin as those who have misdefined "liberal."

Comfort for the Survivors

William Proxmire, although obsessed with frugality, appeared in 3,000 Senate speeches for approval of a treaty outlawing genocide. How are the American people served by this expenditure of time and money? How are the co-signatories going to enforce their condemnation of the outlaw nations? Killing will unfortunately continue despite the comfort that 98 countries have gained by interlocking it.

Europe, Too, Can Create

Regarding "Here Comes a Creative American Era" (Opinion, Nov. 14): Francis Ford Coppola is right when he says that America has the tradition, talent, energy and creative potential to generate imaginative work and the prosperity it can bring. It also, as he says, has the money. Mr. Coppola cites the entertainment industry as an example and states that "all over the world, American movies, music and television are served up as the main course to the world's audience." None of this can be doubted.

Secession Is a Soviet Right

So Mikhail Gorbachev's closest Kremlin associate has ruled out independence for Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia ("Soviet Official Rules Out Major Demands by Baltics," Oct. 28). Alexander N. Yakovlev should remember that the Soviet Constitution guarantees that "each Union Republic shall retain the right freely to secede from the U.S.S.R." Only two years ago, the Soviet Union was bragging about this right (and many others) in an article in an advertising supplement in the International Herald Tribune ("USSR Facts and Figures," Nov. 7, 1986).

That Is Not Tyranny

Leonard Bernstein, in "Why I'm an American Liberal and Proud of It" (Opinion, Nov. 1), wrote about the abuse of the word "liberal" and provided a truer, nobler interpretation. But then he proceeded to corrupt the definition of the word "tyranny." Tyranny is defined in the dictionary as "cruel, unjust rule." Is it cruel and unjust to maintain world peace by spending on defense to ensure a strong America? Mr. Bernstein has political views that he wants to promote. Fine. But he should not misdefine opposing views as tyrannical, for then he commits the same sin as those who have misdefined "liberal."

Comfort for the Survivors

William Proxmire, although obsessed with frugality, appeared in 3,000 Senate speeches for approval of a treaty outlawing genocide. How are the American people served by this expenditure of time and money? How are the co-signatories going to enforce their condemnation of the outlaw nations? Killing will unfortunately continue despite the comfort that 98 countries have gained by interlocking it.

GENERAL NEWS

FAMILY: For Many Urban Africans, One Foot Remains in the Village

(Continued from page 1)

But Mr. Oduro has not made up his mind about it. As a born-again Christian, he says he has "moral problems" with having two wives. In Davu, in front of his father and assorted villagers, Margaret breathed fire into the issue of polygamy. She transformed it from an ethical dilemma to, as Mr. Oduro later called it, "a public embarrassment."

Mr. Oduro said he had a hard time refusing his mother's requests for money. He gave her all he had left of the money he brought home. "A drop in the ocean of her needs," Mr. Oduro said. "Learned men" like Mr. Oduro, who are recognized for their supposed expertise in the ways of the modern world, are called upon by their kin to resolve conflicts that arise as the late 20th century continues to steamroll the traditional agrarian culture of the African village.

Whenever Mr. Oduro goes home, he is asked to wrestle with family land disputes. This trip was no exception. "A drop in the ocean of her needs," Mr. Oduro said. "Learned men" like Mr. Oduro, who are recognized for their supposed expertise in the ways of the modern world, are called upon by their kin to resolve conflicts that arise as the late 20th century continues to steamroll the traditional agrarian culture of the African village.

Mr. Amoakahene has a reputation in the village as a man with spiritual powers. He was once forced by a village council to confess to being a wizard. He also has a reputation for knowing how to make money. He manages the family's cocoa farm, a large communal holding that in a good year can earn \$15,000.



Discover the world's most satisfying cigarette.

صكزامن الاصل

In Japan, Envy Over a Computer Rogue

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

TOKYO — When an American computer hacker planted an electronic virus that paralyzed computer centers all over the United States, Japan's high-tech world expressed relief that their own programmers rarely broke into computers for sport.

But among many here, the relief was mixed with apprehension and more than a touch of envy.

The first stirrings of a Japanese hacker culture are showing themselves, and the Japanese do not know whether to be thankful or upset.

Many Japanese scientists and engineers believe that the mischievous creativity of young Americans is symbolic of the gap that still separates the world's two most computer-literate nations.

In their view, the imaginative talents that some young Americans apply to penetrating supposedly secure computer networks are precisely the skills that enable others to devise entirely new uses for computers or ingenious breakthroughs in software.

Only now has computer trespass and other computer crime begun to seep into Japan, a nation that has long exported computers but not yet really become comfortable with using them.

So far the first Japanese viruses have been

primitive, more mischievous than destructive. Nonetheless the handful of instances has already given rise to official warnings of a spreading computer plague.

But these few episodes have also stirred a grudging admiration, especially among those who complain that Japan's skill at making computers has outpaced its ability to use them creatively.

Yuichi Murano, an executive of Nihon Sun Microsystems, said: "A computer virus is the product of a creative mind — a different type of creativity than Japan usually produces. These are the kinds of talents we need more of."

Nihon Sun is the Japanese subsidiary of a Silicon Valley company, Sun Microsystems, whose machines are both the favorite tools and the favorite targets of many hackers.

Japan hardly lacks software talent. By some estimates, there are more than a half-million programmers, but they seem remarkably well behaved.

Last year, the police recorded only 15 instances of computer crime, most of them trivial. But this year may be a different story.

In September, a primitive virus struck Japan's largest network of personal computer users, stealing passwords to give the program's author access to scores of private files.

Only 13 of the network's 48,000 users complained that data had been destroyed or

changed, but NEC Corp., which runs the network and is Japan's largest maker of personal computers, started an investigation. "We still have not identified the hacker," an NEC spokesman said. "We're still looking."

The incident came not long after a more disruptive virus struck Fujitsu Corp., one of the world's largest makers of mainframe computers.

The illicit program was planted on computer disks used for developing software at a Fujitsu subsidiary. The company said that the author probably was a Fujitsu employee, but no one was caught.

So far the only hacker in custody is a young employee of a Tokyo bank, arrested a few months ago for breaking the code used by automatic teller machines and producing magnetic cards to drain money from several accounts.

What made the cases unusual, computer experts here say, is that they involved home-grown viruses, rather than viruses imported from abroad.

When Japanese computer experts discuss the latest U.S. case, it is with professional admiration. Hacking, they say, is a problem that afflicts societies that have mastered the computer.

"It always shocks people when they come here and discover that Japan is not a keyboard culture," an IBM executive said.



Japanese computer programmers at work on a new software package. Would hacking help?

Indonesia Is Rated On Rights Study Sees Gains, But Urges More

By Steven Erlanger
New York Times Service

BANGKOK — In an extensive report on Indonesia, a human-rights group said that some improvement has been made in political and civil rights, but that the country was now stable enough to do better.

The organization, Asia Watch, based in Washington, urged the United States to do more to encourage the Jakarta government to further relax restraints on civil rights and political expression.

Thirteen years after Indonesia invaded the former Portuguese colony of East Timor and later annexed it, the report, which was issued Sunday, said, "Some of the worst excesses of the occupation forces have abated, but the Timorese people continue to suffer daily violations of fundamental rights."

In the last year, the report said, more than 100 political prisoners have been freed from prison in East Timor, and "there have been comparatively few documented cases of disappearances, torture or extrajudicial execution," common in the period after the Indonesian invasion of 1975.

The Indonesians overthrew de facto ruler Suharto and the Revolutionary Front of East Timor, or Fretilin, which had won a civil war following rapid Portuguese decolonization. The rebels continue to oppose Indonesian authority.

But progress merely highlights shortcomings, the report argued, citing severe restrictions on access to East Timor by independent journalists and investigators, a pervasive security apparatus, continuing arrests on "arbitrary grounds" and a failure to account for "all but a handful of the many thousands thought to have disappeared" since 1975 while in custody.

Indonesia has said it was gradually lifting restrictions on travel to East Timor and has allowed some journalists and diplomats guided visits to the island. It also allows the International Committee of the Red Cross to operate there.

The Asia Watch report, which was written by Diane F. Orentlicher, a consulting lawyer for the organization, also criticized the prosecution of Muslim dissidents "on political charges in trials lacking any semblance of fair process."

The report said that Indonesia's judiciary is not fully independent and has acquiesced in doubtful prosecutions of government critics on charges of subversion.

Physical abuse of detainees "appears to be common throughout Indonesia," the report said, and restrictions continued on the rights of former political prisoners more than 20 years after their involvement in the then-legal Communist Party. The party was implicated in a failed coup in 1965 and later banned.

The report acknowledged that as a "fractured mosaic of islands" with a history of political instability and regional and ethnic conflict, Indonesia's case for a consensus model of parliamentary decision-making is persuasive.

The government emphasizes deliberation, compromise and consensus rather than voting, which is regarded as divisive.

But after more than 20 years of political calm and economic development, "the cult of stability" is overemphasized, the report argued, and a greater range of political expression, activity and dissent could be tolerated without harm.

England Asks Whether Sound of Shopping Should Disturb Day of Rest

By Craig Whitney
New York Times Service

LONDON — In England, you can buy a newspaper legally on Sunday, but not a book; drugs in a drugstore, but not dental floss; partly cooked tripe at the butcher's, but not fresh meat or fish and chips.

Not, at any rate, according to a law restricting trading hours on Sundays that has been on the books in one form or another for most of the past hundred years. It also re-

quires stores to close by 8 P.M. most weekdays.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher tried to do away with all restrictions two years ago, and suffered a rare defeat in the House of Commons even though everybody seems to agree that the existing hodgepodge ought to be cleaned up. This fall, the battle over the law is heating up again, with feelings about private enterprise, class, religion and even race all running high.

England is not the only country

in the European Community with restrictions on store hours. Every one of the 12 members has laws barring shops of one kind or another from opening on Sundays. In West Germany, most stores also have to close promptly at 6:30 every night and 1:30 most Saturday afternoons.

In London, some shopkeepers in some neighborhoods just ignore the law, if the local authorities let them get away with it, and open up or sell forbidden items on Sunday. In

Hampstead, for example, people come for a walk in the park and afterward, a stroll down the high street. Linda Bennett, a buyer for Tanners, a leather goods and accessories shop on the street, is one of many shopkeepers who open on Sunday, and it is one of her busiest days.

"It gives people who work a chance to shop on a less crowded weekend day than Saturday," she said. "My employees all want to work Sunday because it's only six hours and they make more money per hour."

But in the cathedral town of York, the authorities prosecute merchants who disregard the law, according to John Rigby, a member of the city council. As Canon Ralph Mayland, the cathedral treasurer, put it: "When you walk through York on a Sunday morning, there's no press of people coming out of the shops, no ambulances screaming, and you hear the bells pealing out and you know God is in his heaven and all is well, really."

most important shopping day of the week."

Maurice Healy, director of the National Consumer Council, a government-funded research group that supports liberalization of trading hours on Sundays and weekday evenings, said, "People have never been very

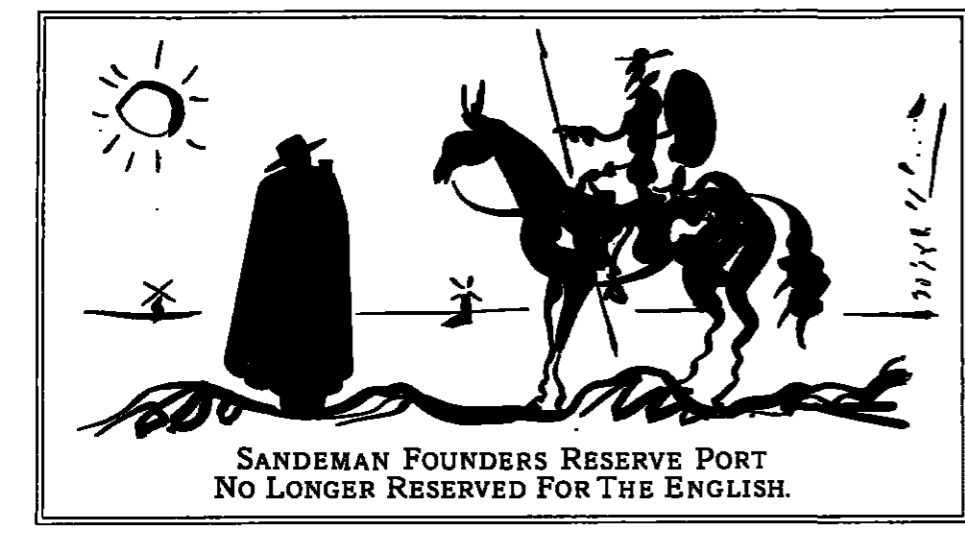
The leading retail employees' organization, the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers, is also against Sunday trading, partly reflecting a strong religious strain among its 387,000 members, about two thirds of whom are women.

The union's opposition is based on the assumption that allowing stores to open on Sundays or late at night would mean that thousands of employees would be forced to work them. The union also dismisses claims that wider Sunday trading would actually create 125,000 full- and part-time jobs.

Even British big business is not unanimously in favor of lifting the restrictions. Peter Lewis, chairman of the John Lewis partnership department stores, said he believed the quality of merchandising in his stores would suffer if they opened Sundays.

The government, anxious not to suffer embarrassment again, is shopping around for consensus on an acceptable compromise before it introduces a new bill next year or the year after. Timothy Reardon, a Home Office official, said recently that the bill would probably propose "total deregulation — for part of the day" and advocate of liberalization are prepared to accept a lifting of the Sunday ban for six hours a day.

"None of us should seek to impose on each other uniform rules on how we spend our special day of rest," Mr. Reardon said. "If we can get this point over, then much of the heat and passion will go out of the issue."



But in the cathedral town of York, the authorities prosecute merchants who disregard the law, according to John Rigby, a member of the city council. As Canon Ralph Mayland, the cathedral treasurer, put it: "When you walk through York on a Sunday morning, there's no press of people coming out of the shops, no ambulances screaming, and you hear the bells pealing out and you know God is in his heaven and all is well, really."

Sunday is not the sabbath for everybody, as Mark Benson, a Conservative Party member from London, found when he quoted from Genesis 2:2 in trying, unsuccessfully, to convince the party conference last month not to call for changes in the law again. "And

In York on Sunday, 'you hear the bells pealing out and you know God is in his heaven and all is well, really.'

Canon Ralph Mayland, cathedral treasurer

Hampstead, where relatively many Jews live, may be more tolerant of Sunday openings because of that, according to one of the clerks at Blaze, another clothing store there.

London has become much more polyglot in recent years, not to everybody's liking. "Mr. Patel doesn't know about Sunday closing," said a Cockney businessman, referring to shopkeepers like those who stay open in the Indian neighborhood of Southall seven days a week.

The only time I ever close personally is Christmas Day," said Bahinder Bawait, of Bawait Brothers & Co., a textile shop there.

Small shopowners see the pressure for Sunday opening coming not only from immigrants but also big chain stores. Geoffrey J. Mulcahy, group chief executive of Woolworth Holdings, said, "We find we generate more business over seven days than over six days, and Sunday can quite often be the

good about putting a value on consumers' time," said "Saturday is an absolute shambles now," he said. "You've got to take Johnny to a soccer game in the morning, Mary has dancing lessons in the afternoon, and somehow you've got to get everybody together to go to Marks & Spencer in the afternoon to buy shoes. What we're saying is that opening up Sunday shopping will allow people to manage their time that much better."

Dr. Michael Schluter, director of a campaign to retain Sunday shopping restrictions that is called Keep Sunday Special, proposes allowing a small number of businesses, such as gas stations, news agents, small general food stores, travel kiosks, and garden centers, to be open on Sundays. He favors restrictions so that most families will have at least one day a week to spend together, undistracted by shopping or the necessity to go to work.

U.S. No-How and the Lab Gap

With Fewer Facilities, Bunsen Burners Baffle Young

By Boyce Rensberger and Barbara Vobejda
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The most effective method ever devised for teaching science, having students do experiments in a classroom-laboratory to enable them to see the results, is slowly vanishing from American schools.

The proportion of science classes that use "hands-on" activities has dropped 15 to 27 percent, depending on the grade, during a recent 10-year period, according to a nationwide study done for the National Science Foundation.

The result is obvious to David Walker, a teaching assistant at the University of Maryland who supervises labs for students in introductory chemistry.

"They don't know how to use Bunsen burners," he said.

He added, "We would expect them to know how to use a balance, burettes to titrate, read volumes, how to light Bunsen burners. You could talk to any teaching assistant and they would agree that students don't have very good lab skills."

Den Hatten, a graduate student, has seen the same problems in the physics lab courses that he teaches at the university.

He said that "a lot of them are not good with equipment" and they "lack a sense of wiring simple circuits from a diagram, which is quite straightforward."

The students, he said, are missing the scientific common sense they should be gaining from high school physics courses.

Mr. Walker and Mr. Hatten are witnessing the results of what a number of studies report as a dramatic decline in the amount of time high school students spend in labs. In 1977, for example, 53 percent of the high school science classes surveyed included some form of laboratory exercise. When the survey

was retaken in 1985-1986, that share had dropped to 39 percent. Most science educators consider the higher figure far too low.

Science and education groups express growing concern over the poor performance of American students on standardized science tests, especially compared with students in other countries. These groups have urged schools to devote more time and money to science labs, but their efforts often have been thwarted by a variety of factors.

Increasing attention to the question of animal rights has brought pressure to find alternatives to laboratory dissection, with some state legislatures proposing bans on dissection.

Many school systems have given up physics and chemistry experiments that require intense heat, such as from a Bunsen burner or a hot plate, because liability insurance companies consider the risk too great. Anne Arundel County in Maryland dropped a chemistry experiment using mercuric oxide several years ago because of concerns about the toxicity of mercury.

In some cases, the lack of lab work may be a by-product of the shortage of qualified science teachers. Studies have shown that many science educators are not teaching in the field in which they special-

ized, making it more difficult for them to conduct a solid laboratory course.

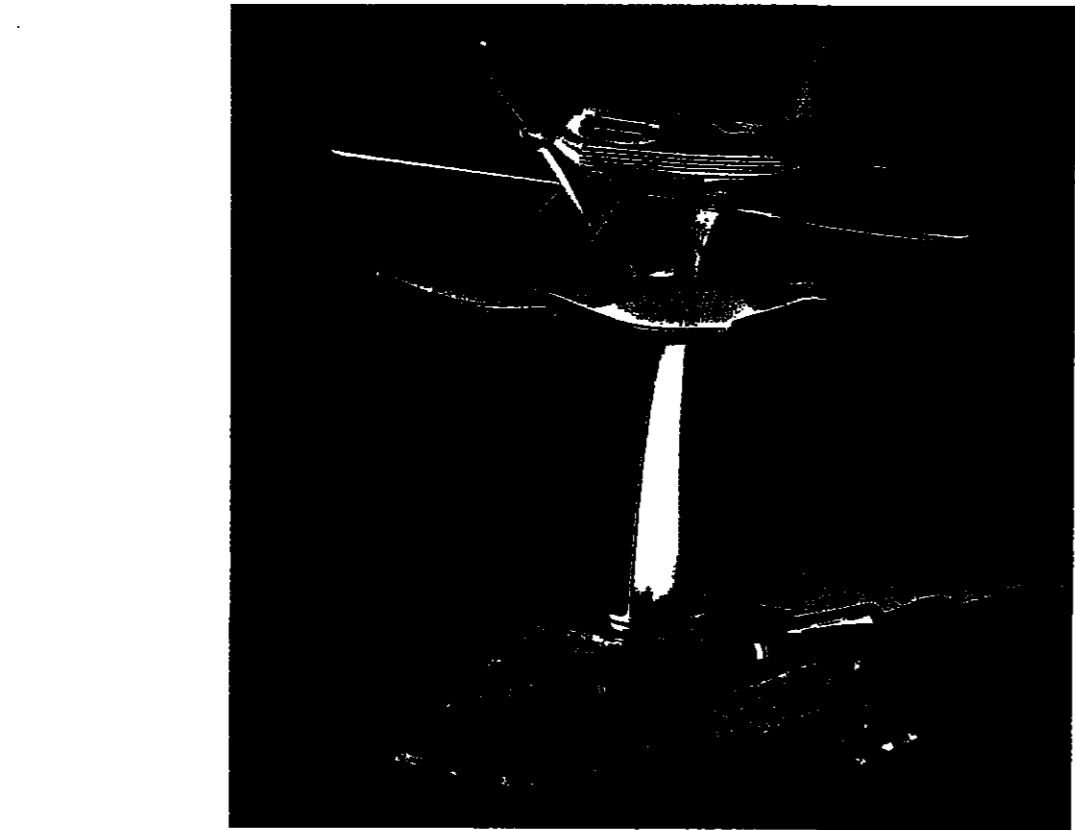
Another force pushing schools away from science labs is the high-technology allure of computers. Although experts in teaching say some uses of computers are valuable, they note that trivial applications, which are far more common, are hurting science education.

Among the worst examples, experts say, are computerized simulations of experiments that students used to do themselves.

Specialists in science education say lab work is valuable for several reasons. For one thing, most students remember more of what they learn by doing than of what they read in a book or hear in a lecture.

Ray Hannapel, director of research on teaching and learning at the National Science Foundation, cited the old Chinese proverb: "I hear and I forget. I see and I remember. I do and I understand."

Another value of lab work, scientists say, is that it shows students that science is fundamentally unlike any other supposed source of knowledge. It advances not on lofty pronouncements by authoritarian figures but on data-hard evidence of real events that happen in experiments or under rigorous observation of the natural world.



Flying may have lost the elegance of the Twenties. Writing, however has regained it.

The flying boat. The gin sling. The 18 day flight. Faded memories of a more romantic age.

The Parker Duofold was destined to remain just another, until our centenary gave us the excuse to recreate this classic.

Like its predecessor, today's Duofold Centennial has a nib that is cut from a sheet of gold, and is, as always, slit by hand.

The casing too is produced exactly as it was in the Twenties, by machining from a solid block.

In only one respect does the Duofold Centennial depart from its forbear. Inside you will find the most advanced ink flow system ever designed.

The result is that today's Duofold can be expected never to leak. Even if you take it up in an aeroplane.

Which these days, may be the only way left to put some of the glamour back into flying.



PARKER

If Nonvoters Had Voted, The Winner Would Be...

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — What if they gave an election and everybody came? If all the Americans who did not vote in 1988 had done so, according to the latest New York Times-CBS News Poll, the victor would have been — George Bush.

The main difference: In an election with a turnout of 100 percent, Mr. Bush's margin would have been greater than it was in the actual contest, in which less than 50 percent of the eligible voters went to the polls.

On Nov. 8, Mr. Bush defeated Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts by about 8 percentage points, or 54 percent to 46 percent of the vote for the major party candidates. The poll estimated that if 100 percent had voted, instead of the actual 48.72 percent, Mr. Bush would have won by about 11 percentage points.

The survey found that Mr. Bush would have been helped by a bigger turnout, because a vast majority of those who did not vote were young. Three-quarters of the nonvoters were under the age of 45 and two-fifths were under 30. These young nonvoters would have chosen Mr. Bush by a much bigger margin than the rest of the population, and were more pro-Bush than the young people who actually voted.

Why didn't the nonvoters vote? Thirteen percent of them said they were too busy, 13 percent more said they disliked the candidates and 4 percent said they did not care. But by far the most important reason, given by 37 percent, was that they could not vote because they were not registered. Of this group, 54 percent said they would have voted for Mr. Bush and 31 percent for Mr. Dukakis.

AUTHORS WANTED BY N.Y. PUBLISHER

Leading literary book publisher seeks manuscripts of all types, fiction, non-fiction, poetry, juvenile, scholarly and religious works, etc. New authors welcomed. Send for free booklet to: Venture Press, 516 W. 34th St., New York, N.Y. 10011 U.S.A.

The Daily Source for International Investors.

Thailand Unveils Newly Renovated Ancient Capital

The Associated Press

SUKHOTHAI, Thailand — After 25 years of excavation and restoration, Thailand has officially reopened one of Asia's great Buddhist centers, an ancient royal capital dating from what some call its "golden age."

Experts have peeled away centuries of jungle growth and soil and partly restored 193 Buddhist temples, moats and other structures that 700 years ago were part of the powerful city of Sukhothai.

These form the 27-square-mile (70-square-kilometer) Sukhothai Historical Park, to which the public has had access for several years.

The park was formally opened Sunday by Princess Sirindhorn, a student of Thai culture and eldest daughter of King Bhumibol Adulyadej, the latest in a royal line that Thai regard as having begun in 1253 with the first king of Sukhothai.

The effort to save Sukhothai from jungle undergrowth and thieves began in 1953 but stalled several years later. Work resumed in the mid-1960s and gained momentum in 1978 when Thailand and UNESCO began a \$10 million renovation.

Quake Hits Northern Turkey

Reuters

ANKARA — An earthquake demolished three houses and damaged others Sunday night in Gushane Province, a remote area of northeast Turkey about 300 kilometers (190 miles) from the Soviet frontier, official sources said Monday. No casualties were reported.

مكتبة الأصيل

ARTS / LEISURE

Back to Baroque in Fashion and Jewelry

PARIS — There is a renaissance of the lavish, the baroque, the swashbuckling this winter. Designers have dipped into history and favor the Middle Ages, when velvet, gilding, tapestry weaves and sumptuous sleeves were fashion friends at court.

SUZU MENKES

hats, embroidered bags, gauntlets, buckled shoes and courtes' capes. Dior has come up with the modern-day Elizabethan doublet — carpet-prim lamé jackets with fur banding the sleeves. Christian Lacroix's couture collection was a feast of decoration: medieval armor plating as a richly embroidered bustier; a Byzantine cross in multicolored stones on black satin; bucanier boots embroidered with gilded crosses on velvet.

Footwear is following the courtly rituals, with jewel-encrusted mules and embroidered boots at Charles Jourdan, which even has an evening purse shaped like a crown in a collection aptly named "Les Liaisons Luxueuses."

On Monday, in the gilded grandeur of the British Embassy in Paris, the jewelry designer Elizabeth Gage showed a collection that is suffused with history. Lady Ferguson, the ambassador's wife, a client and friend, enthuses about the bold and vivid jewels.

"The pieces are so interesting, with a tremendous sense of color," she says. "And she's such a good advertisement for her own work, because she always wears a lot."

On Elizabeth Gage's fingers are rings that express her style: an intricately carved horseman on an amber-colored glass intaglio dating from the pre-Christian era and set in heavy gold; a sun radiating from a central diamond for one of her deep "Templar" rings, and a curving gold dolphin set with stones. Around her neck is a Minoan medallion — acquired 20 years ago when Gage lived in Crete and absorbed the textured and hand-hammered finishes in gold that are a hallmark of her style.

The heart of each piece is the stone — a bluish pink tourmaline carved into the shape of a woman's face, with her wavy hair traced in the surrounding gold; a Roman bronze head, now with a patina of verdigris, set above a gold torso studded with a ruby for its heart. Historic coins — a new collection will be entirely of Tudor coinage — are a specialty, and often come from the fields around Elizabeth Gage's English country cottage in Cheltenham.

"I like history," she says. "What started me off was going to the medieval room at the British Museum and seeing strong, voluptuous rings that were wearable today. I developed my Renaissance jewels from that inspiration."

The stones come mainly from Germany, where Gage finds both heritage pieces and gems that are protean animals and images from nature — like a pair of tourmaline lovebirds with proud cockatoos — or they are copied from historical engravings.

Gage's strength is in color and harmonious mixes. Her choice of semiprecious stones includes watery green peridot with limpid amethyst; tourmalines in dusky pink, blue, pale green, offset by matt, black onyx or shiny black and white enamel. An ammonite fossil ("That's 175 million years old") is embedded in gold and hung on apple coral beads that look like succulent ripe cherries. Jasper is flecked and patterned like a leopard skin.

"Jewelry is decorative, sumptuous, magical, and I try to keep all that," she explains. "I have to have the stone before me to find the color harmonies. I love the different colors to be found in spirals and tourmalines, although I also work in emeralds, sapphires and rubies. One of the most wonderful stones I have seen was an imperial topaz from Russia, which was a sparkling pinky lilac and very inspirational. I buy whatever stone speaks to me."

Gage started her career 25 years ago by making pieces for herself and friends. She studied at a silversmith's college and was asked by Cartier in New York to create designs for them.

She now works from a shop in Albemarle Street, off London's Bond Street, selling rings from the equivalent of \$2,500 and pins from \$12,500, with much higher prices for exceptional pieces, such as the necklace of Japanese Biwa pearls surrounded with diamonds, set as a medieval chain with a blood red rubellite center. That is the centerpiece of her Paris show, at the Plaza Athene Hotel from Tuesday evening through Thursday.

"Pearls have a fascination for me because they have such extraordinary lusters," she says. "I love South Sea baroque pearls because of their size and shape." Her favorite is a pearl fired with pink and blue, which she has set in a pin with blue tourmalines.

Her annual exhibitions at the Carlyle Hotel in New York (the October show was a sellout) have brought her devoted American clients, who include the dress designer



Karl Lagerfeld



Carolyne Roehm

Christian Lacroix's Byzantine jeweled cross embroidered on a black satin jacket, top left, and Karl Lagerfeld's Robin Hood hat, Elizabethan necklace and tapestry bag, gloves and shoes. Above jewelry designer Elizabeth Gage and, left, her pin combining fossil, Egyptian coin and carved turquoise set in gold with baroque pearls.

er Carolyne Roehm, wife of the tycoon Henry Kravis. Parisian society had a chance to view the jewelry Monday at Lady Ferguson's. Elizabeth Gage looks at her optioning jewelry — the "Charlemagne" ring with its emerald center, her Tudor cross of green and pink tourmalines, her winged sea horse tethered by two bronze bridle bits to a necklet of stranded shell-pink rose quartz beads. "These are going to be very hard to part with," she says. "When the time comes."



The English decorator Jane Churchill lavishly used fabric for the show house in New York.

'English' Look in New York

By Patricia Leigh Brown

NEW YORK — "It's rather like a salad, you know?" The decorator Georgina Fairholme was not discussing sprouts, courgettes or asparagus; but the delicate mixture of greens in the living room she designed for the Royal Oak Foundation, an American charity that raises funds for the National Trust of England, Wales and Northern Ireland, set out to create a show house that would feature only English style.

Although Americans may be suffering from potpourri poisoning and chintz withdrawal, Anglophilia lives on. So ubiquitous is the thirst for English decoration that the Royal Oak Foundation, an American charity that raises funds for the National Trust of England, Wales and Northern Ireland, set out to create a show house that would feature only English style.

The foundation has called on a group of English decorators, including Fairholme and Emily Todhunter (who live in New York) and Nina Campbell, Jane Churchill, Helen Cooper, Christopher Hodson and Mimi Russell, Christopher Neville and the international English design company of Laura Ashley.

The show house includes Madison Avenue as well as Pimlico Road, although a few English practitioners, like David Hicks and the firm of Colfax & Fowler, will be missing. The Americans include Arnold Copper, Robert Metzger, Dennis Rolland, David Salomon and Harriette Levine.

The Britons came with tassels, cushions and credentials. Lady Elizabeth Ashcomb owns Sudeley Castle in Gloucestershire and the home furnishings company of the same name. Jane Churchill is married to Lord Charles Churchill, brother of the Duke of Marlborough. Viscount David Lindley, whose desk is shown in Christopher Neville's room, is the son of Princess Margaret. And the benefit chairwoman, Linda Mortimer, is a granddaughter of Lord Curzon, a former viceroy of India. Some of the proceeds from the show house will go toward the restoration of her ancestral home, Kedleston Hall, the Robert Adam masterpiece recently acquired by the National Trust.

The most interesting aspects of the show house

are the trans-Atlantic differences about what constitutes English style. Among the British designers, there is a sense that a few Yankees have gone too far. "Some do get a little carried away," said Fairholme, who is a chairman of the show house and has been practicing English style in America for 16 years. "Real English style is a bit more spare."

It is arguable that the most important design appearances in English country houses are the portable space heater and the hot water bottle, neither of which can be found at the show house. "I think American interpretations of the English country house can be rather funny," said Campbell, who was recently appointed decorator to the Duke and Duchess of York and whose clients include Rod Stewart and Ringo Starr. "They have a nostalgic feeling about country houses, when the reality is, you get pneumonia and they're not very comfortable."

Campbell's upstairs ladies' sitting room is quite comfortable. Chintz is subdued by a dark blue background. Walls are decorated with works of art that "aren't frightfully good." Therein lies a lesson for American decorators emulating English style. "There is a knack in England for giving things a lived-in look," Campbell said. "Little bits and pieces that are funny or scrappy and loved give a room a lived-in feel."

A few American decorators do not like funny and scrappy and lived-in. "I'm all for heritage, but let's face it, I'm American," said Metzger, who decorated an upstairs hallway in part with a Ziegfeld Follies backdrop by the architect Joseph Urban. "Americans are more high style."

To Copper, a self-described "American Anglophile," English style is a wood-paneled gentleman's library. Copper restored the original pine and glazed the top of the wood to emulate the grain of pecan. The armchairs have slipcovers in a cream-colored silk damask, and the sofas in red floral-patterned linen and silk.

"I don't like overdecorated rooms," Copper said. "What looks good in Blenheim doesn't work in low-ceilinged Park Avenue apartments."

Thailand Unveils Newly Renovated Ancient Capital

SUKHOTHAI, Thailand — The 27th anniversary of Thailand's liberation from 14 years of Japanese occupation has been celebrated in Sukhothai, the ancient capital of Thailand. The city, which was founded in 1275, is a UNESCO World Heritage site. The government has spent millions of dollars to renovate the city, including the construction of a new airport and the restoration of ancient temples and palaces. The city is now a major tourist attraction and a symbol of Thailand's rich cultural heritage.

Thailand Unveils Newly Renovated Ancient Capital

SUKHOTHAI, Thailand — The 27th anniversary of Thailand's liberation from 14 years of Japanese occupation has been celebrated in Sukhothai, the ancient capital of Thailand. The city, which was founded in 1275, is a UNESCO World Heritage site. The government has spent millions of dollars to renovate the city, including the construction of a new airport and the restoration of ancient temples and palaces. The city is now a major tourist attraction and a symbol of Thailand's rich cultural heritage.

Thailand Unveils Newly Renovated Ancient Capital

SUKHOTHAI, Thailand — The 27th anniversary of Thailand's liberation from 14 years of Japanese occupation has been celebrated in Sukhothai, the ancient capital of Thailand. The city, which was founded in 1275, is a UNESCO World Heritage site. The government has spent millions of dollars to renovate the city, including the construction of a new airport and the restoration of ancient temples and palaces. The city is now a major tourist attraction and a symbol of Thailand's rich cultural heritage.

Thailand Unveils Newly Renovated Ancient Capital

SUKHOTHAI, Thailand — The 27th anniversary of Thailand's liberation from 14 years of Japanese occupation has been celebrated in Sukhothai, the ancient capital of Thailand. The city, which was founded in 1275, is a UNESCO World Heritage site. The government has spent millions of dollars to renovate the city, including the construction of a new airport and the restoration of ancient temples and palaces. The city is now a major tourist attraction and a symbol of Thailand's rich cultural heritage.

WIN \$55,000,000

That's Fifty-Five Million U.S. Dollars! THE FLORIDA LOTTERY U.S.A.'s BIGGEST Pick Your Own Numbers Play Lotto 6/49 Get Rich in America's Biggest Lottery

Subscribe Now! Think what a jackpot of \$55,000,000 could mean to you - Play the Florida Lotto 6/49. PICK YOUR PLAN - Check only one box below next to the option of your choice. ALL PRIZES IN U.S. FUNDS

Hotels Meridien

The very soul of France in North America. In the pulsating rhythm of the great North American cities, the Meridien hotels provide the charm of French tradition. Meridien hotels, always located near business areas and close to theatres, museums and shops, perfectly combine business and pleasure.

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	268.00	267.00	267.00	+0.25
AT&T	212.00	211.00	211.00	+0.25
Amgen	100.00	99.00	99.00	+0.25
Amgen	100.00	99.00	99.00	+0.25
Amgen	100.00	99.00	99.00	+0.25

NYSE 4 A.M. volume	128,000,000
NYSE 4 P.M. volume	141,000,000
NYSE 4 P.M. volume	141,000,000
NYSE 4 P.M. volume	141,000,000
NYSE 4 P.M. volume	141,000,000

High	Low	Close	Chg.
Composite Index	128.11	128.11	+0.10
Composite Index	128.11	128.11	+0.10
Composite Index	128.11	128.11	+0.10

Monday's NYSE Closing
Via The Associated Press

Class	Prev.
Advanced	100.00
Declined	100.00
Unchanged	100.00

Close	Chg.	Week	Year
Composite Index	+0.10	+1.20	+15.00
Composite Index	+0.10	+1.20	+15.00

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Amgen	100.00	99.00	99.00	+0.25
Amgen	100.00	99.00	99.00	+0.25
Amgen	100.00	99.00	99.00	+0.25

Class	Chg.
Bonds	+0.02
Utilities	+0.01
Industrials	+0.01

Class	Prev.
Advanced	100.00
Declined	100.00
Unchanged	100.00

Buy	Sales	Share
Nov. 18	18,230	1,172
Nov. 19	27,720	1,732
Nov. 20	28,120	1,758
Nov. 21	28,120	1,758

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NYSE	268.00	267.00	267.00	+0.25
NASDAQ	128.11	128.11	128.11	+0.10
AMEX	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.00

High	Low	Close	Chg.	
Industrials	268.00	267.00	267.00	+0.25
Utilities	128.11	128.11	128.11	+0.10
Finance	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.00

Class	Prev.
Advanced	100.00
Declined	100.00
Unchanged	100.00

High	Low	Close	Chg.
AMEX	100.00	100.00	+0.00

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52 Wk High Low Close

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	52 Wk Low	Close	Chg.
278.00	277.00	IBM	4.00	14.6	12.8	278.00	277.00	277.00	+0.25
212.00	211.00	AT&T	2.00	9.4	11.5	212.00	211.00	211.00	+0.25
100.00	99.00	Amgen	0.50	5.0	20.0	100.00	99.00	99.00	+0.25
100.00	99.00	Amgen	0.50	5.0	20.0	100.00	99.00	99.00	+0.25
100.00	99.00	Amgen	0.50	5.0	20.0	100.00	99.00	99.00	+0.25

NYSE Mixed in Light Trading

United Press International
NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed mixed Monday in light trading after investors emerged from the sidelines late in the session to snatch up some blue-chip issues.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which had risen 9.96 Friday, gained 3.56 to close at 2,667.97.

Declines led advances, however, by almost a 9:1 ratio. Volume was about 120.43 million shares, up slightly from 119.32 million traded Friday.

Broader market indexes posted modest declines. The NYSE composite index dropped 0.10 to 128.11. Standard & Poor's 500 index fell 0.25 to close at 266.22. The price of an average share lost 2 cents.

Joseph Barthel, director of technical strategy at Butcher & Singer Inc., attributed the late rush to buy blue chips to nervous investors trying to make money with little risk.

"Any money in the stock market is going to liquidity and safety," he said.

Mr. Barthel said the reason for the market's weak performance was that recent economic indicators, coupled with the dollar's weakness, had pointed to inflationary pressures, making bonds more attractive than stocks.

"The place to be right now is in short-term interest-rate vehicles," he said. "If you can get 8 percent interest for 3-month Treasury bills... there's no reason to venture into stocks."

Mr. Barthel also said the market no longer saw takeover activity in the same light because it had become concerned over debt.

"The concern is that if there's an economic slowdown, pressure will be put on the junk

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52 Wk High Low Close

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	52 Wk Low	Close	Chg.
178.00	177.00	Amgen	0.50	5.0	20.0	178.00	177.00	177.00	+0.25
178.00	177.00	Amgen	0.50	5.0	20.0	178.00	177.00	177.00	+0.25
178.00	177.00	Amgen	0.50	5.0	20.0	178.00	177.00	177.00	+0.25

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52 Wk High Low Close

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	52 Wk Low	Close	Chg.
178.00	177.00	Amgen	0.50	5.0	20.0	178.00	177.00	177.00	+0.25
178.00	177.00	Amgen	0.50	5.0	20.0	178.00	177.00	177.00	+0.25
178.00	177.00	Amgen	0.50	5.0	20.0	178.00	177.00	177.00	+0.25

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52 Wk High Low Close

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	52 Wk Low	Close	Chg.
178.00	177.00	Amgen	0.50	5.0	20.0	178.00	177.00	177.00	+0.25
178.00	177.00	Amgen	0.50	5.0	20.0	178.00	177.00	177.00	+0.25
178.00	177.00	Amgen	0.50	5.0	20.0	178.00	177.00	177.00	+0.25

(Continued on next left-hand page)

مكتبة الامم المتحدة

INTERNATIONAL STOCK MARKETS

Surging Tokyo Exchange Keeps Shattering Records

By PATRICK L. SMITH

TOKYO — Only a month ago, brokers here were spending a good deal of their time fretting over the fragility of the Tokyo Stock Exchange and the downside risk of investing at prevailing prices. Indeed, with the collapse of a powerful stock speculator based in Osaka and concerns about the disclosure of "false-name" accounts as a consequence of the Recruit Cosmos share-trading scandal, individual investors were record sellers of stock in October.

But with a record high in the Nikkei average of 225 stocks on Friday, topped by yet another record on Monday, the talk in Kabutocho, Tokyo's financial district, is all about the strength of the current rally. There is only one obvious question: What happened?

On Monday the Nikkei average advanced 104.06 points on heavy volume to a new high of 29,284.26. While there are signs that the rally of the past several sessions may moderate, a Nikkei of 30,000 by the end of the year — a dicey prediction six months ago — is now widely considered a probability.

"That is less than 800 points above today's close," a local broker said Monday evening. "For us, the issue is how much further the market will advance next year."

For many analysts, the market's current surge simply began several weeks later than it should have. On Oct. 18, the Nikkei average hit 27,142, its recent bottom, and that was a month after the Tokyo bond market responded to signs that the Bank of Japan felt less threatened by inflation and would see less need to tighten monetary policy.

Both long- and short-term interest rates have dropped sharply since highs recorded in early September. The yield on the benchmark No. 105 government bond has fallen from 4.75 percent in mid-October to about 4.6 percent at present.

The other big factors behind the current rally have been corporate profitability and the strengthened yen. Among nonfinancial companies, earnings are up 58 percent from last year for the six months through September; for the 12 city banks listed on the exchange, they have increased 38 percent in the same period.

THE CHIEF economist at Salomon Brothers Asia Ltd., Ron Napier, said, "It's very clear that profitability has been stronger than anyone had expected. Pleasant earnings surprises are a primary factor in the market's current performance."

The increasing strength of the yen over the past several weeks has also boosted prices, analysts said, although it is not a classic case of funds drifting from the lackluster New York market back to Tokyo. Japanese institutions and individuals simply do not have positions on Wall Street that are large enough to make such a shift more than a minor factor in a Tokyo rally.

Rather, the strong yen is viewed as positive for Japanese equities because it will hold down import costs, and therefore both inflation and interest rates. In addition, the Bank of Japan's recent forays into the foreign-exchange markets in support of the dollar has injected substantial new liquidity into the system.

Disorderly movements in either direction in the yen/dollar rate are a threat to the stock market at this point, analysts believe. With no real change in the U.S. deficit situation in prospect, this means the market is assuming continued central-bank activity to insure a gradual rate of yen appreciation.

"Exchange rates were uncertain even up to the early part of October," said Takeshi Ohta, the Bank of Japan's deputy governor for international affairs. "Now when the markets look at

Currency Rates

Table with columns for City, Currency, and Rate. Includes Amsterdam, Brussels, London, New York, Paris, Tokyo, etc.

Clinical in London, Tokyo and Zurich. Flights in other centers. New York closing rates.

Other Dollar Values. Table with columns for Currency, Par \$, and Rate.

Forward Rates. Table with columns for Currency, 30-day, 60-day, 90-day, and Rate.

Interest Rates. Table with columns for Currency, Rate, and Term.

Key Money Rates. Table with columns for Rate, Term, and Source.

Asian Dollar Deposits. Table with columns for Rate, Term, and Source.

U.S. Money Market Funds. Table with columns for Fund Name, Assets, and Rate.

Gold. Table with columns for Location, Price, and Source.

Key Money Rates (continued). Table with columns for Rate, Term, and Source.

Asian Dollar Deposits (continued). Table with columns for Rate, Term, and Source.

U.S. Money Market Funds (continued). Table with columns for Fund Name, Assets, and Rate.

Gold (continued). Table with columns for Location, Price, and Source.

Key Money Rates (continued). Table with columns for Rate, Term, and Source.

Asian Dollar Deposits (continued). Table with columns for Rate, Term, and Source.

U.S. Money Market Funds (continued). Table with columns for Fund Name, Assets, and Rate.

Gold (continued). Table with columns for Location, Price, and Source.

Key Money Rates (continued). Table with columns for Rate, Term, and Source.

Asian Dollar Deposits (continued). Table with columns for Rate, Term, and Source.

U.S. Money Market Funds (continued). Table with columns for Fund Name, Assets, and Rate.

Gold (continued). Table with columns for Location, Price, and Source.

Key Money Rates (continued). Table with columns for Rate, Term, and Source.

Asian Dollar Deposits (continued). Table with columns for Rate, Term, and Source.

U.S. Money Market Funds (continued). Table with columns for Fund Name, Assets, and Rate.

Gold (continued). Table with columns for Location, Price, and Source.

Key Money Rates (continued). Table with columns for Rate, Term, and Source.

Asian Dollar Deposits (continued). Table with columns for Rate, Term, and Source.

Sight and Sound: Sony Banks Heavily on Video Walkman

By David E. Sanger

TOKYO — For the past two months, passengers boarding the Hokuriku, a 16-hour overnight express train from Tokyo to Sapporo, have been given a new toy just for the ride: a combination television set and videocassette recorder, shrunk to the size of a tall paperback book.

The passengers are among the first to test Sony Corp.'s 2.4-pound (1.1-kilogram) Video Walkman, a device that Japan's best-known inventor of consumer gadgetry predicts will forever change the way people use videocassette recorders.

Many in Japan's cutthroat electronics industry think that Sony is wrong and that it has produced nothing more than a souped-up miniature television set.

But few doubt that the three-inch (7.5-centimeter) screen and battery-operated

VCR, already a hit on the commuter lines, will be the battleground of the next video war — and no one has more at stake than Sony.

Still smarting from the failure of Betamax, the video format that lost out to VHS, Sony is staking much of its future in "personal video," a new genre of products, based on small, form videocassettes, of which the Walkman is among the first.

The company says it already is producing 20,000 units a month and still cannot meet demand.

A few weeks ago, the first machines started appearing in the United States, in time to become a \$1,000 Christmas gift. But it will be years, Sony executives concede, before anyone can tell whether the multimillion-dollar gamble will pay off.

"This has been our goal for 20 years," said Minoru Morio, the Sony executive

and former engineer who supervised the two-year development of the Video Walkman. "We always knew that as soon as VCRs were shrunk to a hand-held size, there would be thousands of new uses."

In an automobile, the machine could become a video pacifier, with prerecorded cartoons calming a back seat full of noisy children. In the office or for traveling sales representatives, it could serve as a miniature projector to accompany sales pitches, replacing product catalogues. In college lecture halls, it could be the savior for bored students sitting in the back.

Up to now, only one other Japanese firm, the giant Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., has come out with a competing hand-held VCR television, a larger and somewhat clunkier machine that has made little impact.

"We think that, so far, personal video

is a niche product," appealing to a narrow group of customers, a spokesman for JVC Corp. said recently. JVC is the Matsushita subsidiary that was instrumental in defeating Sony's Beta standard.

But with the Beta debacle behind it, Sony is suddenly dealing from tremendous strength.

After several years of lackluster performance, it has just reported net income for the second fiscal quarter of \$96.9 million, a 174 percent increase from a year earlier. Sales soared 46 percent, to \$3.92 billion, in the quarter.

Perhaps most important, Sony, which has always been held in higher regard abroad than at home, posted much of its gain in the Japanese market, where many of its hopes are pinned.

How much the Video Walkman will contribute to Sony's future is debatable.

The machine is an engineering marvel, not a technological one. All its functions have long been available to anyone who connects a fully functional VCR to a television set.

The difference is size and portability. Mr. Morio talks of the bureaucrat who can record the news and perhaps an entertainment show on a Video Walkman whirling away in his briefcase and then replay it on the long ride home.

But many believe that Sony's hopes to replicate the success of the compact audio Walkman may be misplaced.

Sanae Suzuki Rawle, the senior consumer electronics analyst at Barclays de Zoete Wedd Securities in Tokyo, said: "Listening to music is easy. It's relaxing, and you can do other things. But you

See SONY, Page 14

Armco, Kawasaki Link Up

U.S. Steelmaker Sells Stake in Unit

PARSIPPANY, N.J. — Armco Inc. said Monday that it had agreed in principle to sell a 40 percent interest in its Eastern Steel Division to Kawasaki Steel Corp. of Japan for about \$350 million.

The company said that in the future, Kawasaki could raise its stake in the venture to a maximum of 50 percent.

Armco said the venture would assume the debt and employee benefit obligations related to the operations of the division and would be equally managed by Armco and Kawasaki.

Armco said the venture would provide new steelmaking technology for its carbon steel business and give Kawasaki a stake in an American steel operation.

The Eastern Steel Division operates plants at Middletown, Ohio, and Ashland, Kentucky.

The purchase price appears to represent a premium to the value of the stake Armco is selling in the division.

At its current stock price, Armco's total market capitalization is about \$800 million.

Armco, the fifth largest steelmaker in the United States, has been undergoing a restructuring since 1983. After five consecutive years of losses, it had a net profit of \$117.6 million in 1987 on sales of \$2.93 billion.

The revamping has included the discontinuance of its insurance business, the sale of its aerospace and strategic materials group, and the transfer of its oil equipment operations to a joint venture.

Kawasaki, like the others of the big five Japanese steelmakers, has been seeking to diversify and shore up export markets that have been hurt by the strong yen.

Kawasaki reported net profit of 7.64 billion yen in the financial year that ended March 31.

Stocking the Global Supermarket

Marketing Across Borders Challenges Food Concerns

By Steven Greenhouse

PARIS — When Hamish Maxwell, chairman of Philip Morris Cos., was orchestrating his company's takeover of Kraft Inc., he said one of the rationales for the merger was to create a colossus that could sell such products as Cheez Whiz and Jell-O around the globe.

The \$13 billion takeover is the latest and most ambitious move in the food industry's drive to build the global supermarket — to sell the same products in grocery stores and markets around the world.

Coca-Cola, Kellogg's Corn Flakes and Nestlé are sold from Alabama to Zambia, and firms such as Quaker Oats Co., Pillsbury Co. and Philip Morris' Kraft and General Foods units hope to do the same with their products.

But food is a matter of taste and tradition and makes the marketing of brands across national borders an unpredictable business.

Many marketing executives say the trend toward the global supermarket has been fostered by — and is in turn fostering — a growing similarity in consumer tastes around the world. Such a convergence, these theorists say, is a result of the cross-fertilization of cultures, with people traveling more than ever and seeing many of the same movies and television programs.

Yet food marketers are discovering that even with some convergence in consumer tastes, the differences, at least in food, continue to outweigh the similarities.

Moussakis lovers in Greece might not run to buy Kraft's Philadelphia Cream Cheese while U.S. grits lovers might shun microwaveable chicken tikka dinners from India.

"The globalization of consumer goods markets has become quite trendy," said Ian Davis, a marketing expert in the London office of McKinsey & Co., a management consulting firm.



The globalization of grocery aisles is shown in Paris, where a U.S. breakfast staple, left, is shown next to a French cereal.

Evaluating Performance Abroad

Table with columns: Company, Net Overseas Sales, Percent of Total Sales, Return on Assets, Income Growth '85-'87. Includes Kraft, C.P.C., Heinz, Quaker, Kellogg, Borden, Campbell, Pillsbury.

"Still, it is difficult to take a product that is successful in one country and transpose it into another."

Industry analysts say food companies are starting to copy car, computer and consumer electronics manufacturers in developing a global strategy because they recognize that larger sales mean economies of scale in output and distribution. In addition, food companies see that operating globally can enable them to spend more on research and

development to stay ahead of the competition.

And like others before them, food companies find that the lessons they learn in marketing products in one country can help them in others.

Kamran Kashani, a marketing professor at the Imode business school in Lausanne, Switzerland, said: "There are marketing advantages and manufacturing advantages in taking proven concepts, adapting them here and

See FOODS, Page 11

Nabisco Shares Rise as Bidding Enters 2d Phase

By James Sterngold

NEW YORK — The stock of RJR Nabisco Inc. rose Monday after the announcement that the multibillion-dollar bidding for the company would be extended, which raised the prospect of an even higher price.

Shares of RJR Nabisco moved up \$1.75 to close at \$85.75 on the New York Stock Exchange, after having closed at \$84 on Friday, when the first round of bidding expired.

The bidding battle was set to intensify with the announcement Sunday that a group headed by First Boston Corp. was considering making an offer of \$23.8 billion to \$26.8 billion for the company.

The bid — valued at \$105 to \$118 a share for each of RJR Nabisco's 227 million shares — would almost double the previous highest price paid for any corporation.

The group includes Resource Holdings Associates, a private investment firm, whose principal investors are the Pritzker family of Chicago and Philip Anschutz, another investor.

A group led by F. Ross Johnson, RJR Nabisco's chief executive officer, has offered \$100 a share, or \$22.7 billion. The group included other senior executives of the company and the Wall Street firms of Shearson Lehman Hutton and Salomon Brothers.

The third bidder is Kohlberg, Kravis, Roberts & Co., the leveraged buyout specialist, which offered \$94 a share, or \$21.3 billion.

The First Boston group did not submit a formal proposal, leaving its offer open to numerous contingencies.

He added that his group's bid would have provided as many as 15,000 RJR Nabisco employees with a stake in the company once it was taken out of public hands.

The statement did not disclose

See NABISCO, Page 11

Iran Resists Output Pact For OPEC

Youssef M. Ibrahim

VIENNA — Iran said Monday at a meeting of the 13 OPEC oil ministers that it would rather boost its oil output by more than 2 million barrels a day than accept a new production agreement for the cartel.

Oil Minister Gholamreza Aqazadeh of Iran dismissed doubts that he would alter his stand and moved to place the blame for failure to reach a new accord on a group led by Iraq and joined by Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates.

OPEC is seeking a way to stop runaway production, which has been as high as 23 million barrels a day, and to slow or stop the steady fall in oil prices.

On the New York Mercantile Exchange, West Texas Intermediate crude for February delivery closed Monday up 2 cents at \$12.80 a barrel.

The meeting is continuation of talks that began Thursday, which have failed to resolve the dispute between Iraq and Iran.

The president of OPEC, Rilwanu Lukman of Nigeria, adjourned the meeting until Wednesday, to allow further bilateral consultations.

But there were few indications Monday that a resolution was near as Iran threatened to join Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates in producing even more oil.

Mr. Aqazadeh said much of the blame for overproduction could be pinned on Arab oil producers who are attempting to intimidate Iran into accepting oil prices down.

"They are overproducing oil and flooding the market," he said. "I ask for Arab Gulf countries to please sit down with us and solve the problem. The problem is the Gulf countries not Iran."

The Iranian official said that

See OPEC, Page 15

Maxwell Communication Corporation plc

has acquired control of

Macmillan, Inc.

The undersigned acted as financial advisors to Maxwell Communication Corporation plc.

ROTHSCHILD INC. SAMUEL MONTAGU & CO. LTD.

November 22, 1988

Electrolux Is Expected to Report Strong Profit

STOCKHOLM — Electrolux AB is expected to report another strong increase in profit as a result of its acquisition drive when its nine-month results are released Wednesday, securities analyst said Monday.

"Like plenty of other companies, economic conditions in 1988 will determine Electrolux's future performance," said Røise Dupont of the brokerage UBS/Phillips & Drew. "But the results for this period will most certainly be respectable, if not sparkling."

Undiluted earnings were \$0.11 per share, down from \$0.13 a year earlier, but the price-earnings ratio was 18 to 1, up from 16.7 in the first nine months of 1987.

But a policy of buying, rationalizing and restructuring struggling companies paid off in 1987 when profit climbed 18 percent to 3.06 billion kronor.

Virgin Buyback Approved by Shareholders

LONDON — Virgin Group PLC shareholders voted 90 percent in favor Monday of a management proposal to take the music and entertainment conglomerate private, only two years after its shares were first sold to the public.

The 140 pence price represents a considerable premium to the 85 to 95 pence a share range in which Virgin shares were trading before Mr. Branson's announcement.

Three months ago, analysts were concerned that weakening U.S. demand for large appliances could spread to Europe.

U.S. Futures

Table with columns: Commodity, High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes Wheat, Corn, Soybeans, etc.

Grains

Table with columns: Commodity, High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes Wheat, Corn, Soybeans, etc.

Food

Table with columns: Commodity, High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes Coffee, Sugar, etc.

Table with columns: Commodity, High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes various international currencies and commodities.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Large table listing various international funds with columns for fund name, currency, and price.

Livestock

Table with columns: Commodity, High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes Cattle, Hogs, etc.

Metals

Table with columns: Commodity, High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes Copper, Aluminum, etc.

Industrials

Table with columns: Commodity, High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes various industrial stocks.

Currency Options

Table with columns: Currency, Bid, Offer, etc. Includes Yen, Pound, etc.

Stock Indexes

Table with columns: Index Name, Points, Chg. Includes NYSE, Dow Jones, etc.

Commodity Indexes

Table with columns: Index Name, Points, Chg. Includes various commodity indices.

London Commodities

Table with columns: Commodity, Bid, Offer, etc. Includes Sugar, Cocoa, etc.

London Metals

Table with columns: Metal, Bid, Offer, etc. Includes Aluminum, Copper, etc.

DM Futures Options

Table with columns: Option, Bid, Offer, etc. Includes various DM futures options.

Paris Commodities

Table with columns: Commodity, Bid, Offer, etc. Includes various Paris commodities.

U.S. Treasuries

Table with columns: Treasury, Bid, Offer, etc. Includes various U.S. Treasury securities.

Spot Commodities

Table with columns: Commodity, Bid, Offer, etc. Includes various spot commodities.

Be sure that your fund is listed in this space daily. Telex Matthew GREENE at 613595F for further information.

Various small advertisements and notices at the bottom of the page.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Plessey, Fighting Bid, Claims Allies

LONDON — Plessey Co., the British military contractor and telecommunications group, said Monday that international firms had offered to help it fight a hostile £1.7 billion (\$3.09 billion) takeover bid by General Electric Co. of Britain and Siemens AG of West Germany.

A spokesman for Plessey declined to name the companies or disclose how they might help. "I think it's very unlikely that

Plessey will be able to fight off a bid on its own," said Francis Broke, electronics analyst at the Kleinwort Benson brokerage.

Industry analysts have said possible "white knight" suitors for Plessey could include Thomson-CSF of France, STC PLC of Britain, Westinghouse Electric Corp. of the United States or Alcatel NV, a Netherlands-based subsidiary jointly owned by Compagnie Generale d'Electricite of France and the U.S.-based ITT Corp.

Plessey shares lost 2.5 pence to close at 224.5 pence on the London Stock Exchange.

GEC, Britain's biggest electronics group, and Siemens, which ranks fourth in world electronics sales, launched their bid last Wednesday.

A successful takeover would create a European electronics and military-related giant with interests ranging from radar to telecommunications and nuclear power plants. It would challenge the dominance in the industry of U.S. and Japanese groups and would be a major force in the single market being set up by the European Community in 1992.

Analysts said Plessey's existing joint telecommunications venture with GEC, called GPT, would be a major deterrent to an alternative full bidder. If Plessey were to change hands, its half stake in GPT must be offered to GEC at an independently valued price.

Last week's offer is conditional on approval of the British government, which blocked a solo bid by GEC for Plessey in 1986 on competition grounds.

Searle & Co. Says 3 Jurors Contest IUD Case Verdict

ST. LOUIS, Missouri — G.D. Searle & Co. said Monday that three jurors in a case it lost over its Copper-7 intrauterine device contended that the verdict did not represent their true opinion.

A letter to the judge in the case, in which Searle was ordered to pay \$8.75 million in damages, said, "We feel ashamed and embarrassed to be associated with a verdict against our true opinions."

The letter was released by Searle, which is a subsidiary of Monsanto Co. Searle said the three jurors had sent the letter "in an attempt to rectify what we consider an unjust and unsubstantiated verdict."

Monsanto said the company was releasing the contents of the letter because the case has had an impact on Monsanto's stock price. Monsanto shares, which had traded at \$87.85, dropped to \$78.625 after the award was announced.

At the opening of the New York Stock Exchange on Monday, Monsanto was off 37.5 cents at \$75.375.

The company said that it had notified the judge that it would release the letter and that the jurors had written on their own initiative.

NABISCO: Stock Price Rises as Bidding Is Extended

(Continued from first finance page) special committee's decision. The two solid bidders may drop out of the process, leaving only one contender, which at present is not certain to make its offer firm.

If the company ended up with no bidder, its share price would plummet, likely bringing lawsuits from shareholders.

The First Boston group proposal would rely heavily on the tax code for delivering value to RJR Nabisco's shareholders.

In the first step, Resource Holdings and First Boston would acquire RJR Nabisco's tobacco interests for \$15.75 billion. That transaction would not be completed until next year.

The First Boston group would put up \$1 billion of equity for the acquisition of the tobacco business. A total of \$200 million would come from First Boston and \$800 million from Resource Holdings. The remainder would be borrowed in the form of low-grade, high-yield bonds and loans.

In the second step, shareholders would receive a note for the food businesses. These would be sold, and the proceeds, up to \$13 billion, passed along to RJR Nabisco's shareholders.

The net result is intended to be a deal in which RJR Nabisco's shareholders would get no taxes on their profits until the end of 1989.

Krupp Expects to Break Even

ESSEN, West Germany — The steel and engineering group Fried. Krupp GmbH expects to break even in 1988 despite large losses by three subsidiaries, a company spokesman said Monday.

The spokesman said the three subsidiaries — Krupp Industrie-technik GmbH, Krupp Polysius AG and Trossel Werke Feuerschutz GmbH — had large losses but declined to give figures. Der Spiegel magazine said the total loss was

about 400 million Deutsche marks (\$230 million).

Fried. Krupp reported group net profit of 42 million DM in 1987. In July, the company said that its industrial plant business, including Industrietechnik and Polysius, would continue to have heavy losses after a loss last year of 161 million DM.

The spokesman said Krupp would break even because of profits from other businesses, but he gave no figures.

FOODS: Firms Are Taking Stock of the Growing Global Supermarket

(Continued from first finance page) there and then repeating that success in several countries.

Even so, it is difficult to discern the rules for success in foreign markets. Industry executives are often puzzled why some products, such as Coca-Cola, delight foreign consumers while others fail. Why, for example, did Perrier, the French mineral water, become a sensation in the United States, while McVitie's Digestive Biscuits, Britain's most popular cookie, has not won the taste buds of Americans?

"On the whole, the reason that companies have been successful in going global — these would include Coca-Cola, Marlboro cigarettes, McDonald's hamburgers, Sony Walkmans — is that they have tended to take a new product idea rather than an old idea," Mr. Davis said.

"Launching a soup or a biscuit or a cheese globally is not a new product idea and runs into established competition," he added. "McDonald's was a new way of retailing food. Coke had a new concept in soft drinks."

But sometimes foreign markets do not embrace "new" ideas either. Campbell Soup stumbled in Brazil because canned soup was found distasteful. When some U.S. companies introduced soft cookies in Britain, they failed to catch on because the British much prefer hard cookies.

Even highly successful global marketers often fall before local competition. Nestlé SA, the Swiss giant, failed to grab a large portion of Japan's chocolate market because of entrenched domestic competitors. Similarly, France's Chambourcy yogurt, while popular in

really more talented at local marketing than global marketing," said James Scherer, a consumer goods expert with Booz Allen & Hamilton, a management consulting firm.

Notwithstanding the success of

Food marketers are discovering that even with some convergence in consumer tastes, the differences, at least in food, continue to outweigh the similarities.

several foreign markets, encountered so much competition in test-marketing in the United States that it withdrew.

The companies that are most sensitive to local tastes seem to do best. Nestlé produces more than 200 blends of coffee to cater to the preferences of different markets.

To please the French, the special sauce on McDonald's Big Macs is less sugary and has more of a mustard taste than the special sauce served in the United States.

Sometimes, success is more a matter of image. Heinekens believes that the best way to sell its beer in the United States is as a premium brand, cashing in on the cachet of imported beer. To break into the British market, however, it decided that the most effective approach was to sell itself as a proletarian beer, and it has been successful.

"The great global marketers are

Industry analysts say it is not surprising that many U.S. marketers, accustomed to selling a uniform product to the domestic market, might not see the importance of tailoring their strategies and products to the tastes of other cultures.

Betty Crocker cake mixes, made by General Mills Inc., offer an example of adapting to local tastes. They flopped in Britain because the English balked at baking a cake without having to add eggs. But when the cake mixes were reformulated to require the addition of an egg, Britain embraced the idea.

Food executives and business school professors say there is a conflict between the impulse to adapt products to local markets as a way of expanding sales and the desire to standardize products to achieve longer production runs and greater economies of scale.

Ted Levitt, editor of the Harvard Business Review and a leading spokesman for the importance of global marketing, sees what he calls a "pluralization of consumption," in which people's tastes are moving closer together in some areas at the same time regional preferences remain strong.

David Weinstein, a marketing professor at the Insead Business School in Fontainebleau, near Paris, predicts that tastes around the world will ultimately converge even more, allowing manufacturers to further standardize their products.

Food executives and business school professors say there is a conflict between the impulse to adapt products to local markets as a way of expanding sales and the desire to standardize products to achieve longer production runs and greater economies of scale.

Ted Levitt, editor of the Harvard Business Review and a leading spokesman for the importance of global marketing, sees what he calls a "pluralization of consumption," in which people's tastes are moving closer together in some areas at the same time regional preferences remain strong.

David Weinstein, a marketing professor at the Insead Business School in Fontainebleau, near Paris, predicts that tastes around the world will ultimately converge even more, allowing manufacturers to further standardize their products.

BNP Mortgages
Mortgages for expatriates resident in the UK
* 100% interest only
* Fast, personalised service
Phone Rosemary Yoko
01-380 5214
BNP
BNP Mortgages Limited is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Banque Nationale de Paris, one of the world's largest international banks

THE ROYAL OAK.
Audemars Piguet
La plus prestigieuse des signatures.
Audemars Piguet & Cie S.A., 1348 Le Brassus, Switzerland

Stock Indexes
DAX (FRG) 2245.00
FTSE 100 (UK) 2115.00
Nikkei 225 (JP) 18120.00
S&P 500 (US) 285.12

Commodity Indexes
Oil (NYMEX) 22.15
Gold (COMEX) 375.00
Silver (COMEX) 16.50
Wheat (CBOT) 3.15

Market Guide
Chicago Board of Trade
New York Stock Exchange
London Stock Exchange

U.S. Treasury
10 Year Treasury Note 8.125%
30 Year Treasury Note 8.25%

Spot Commodities
Cocoa Beans
Soybeans
Wheat

Nigeria Airways
To Lease 6 Planes

AGOS - Nigeria Airways
Nigeria Airways is seeking to lease 6 planes for its operations in West Africa.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE
PARIS & SUBURBS
4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED
(Continued from Back Page)
REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE
PARIS AREA FURNISHED
PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED
EMPLOYMENT
GENERAL POSITIONS WANTED

HIGH YIELD
Since its beginning more than 20 years ago, advertising in Institutional Investor has always been a sound investment. Now, the leading magazine in the finance and investment field offers a higher yield than ever.

For example:
* An advertiser who increases its 1988 four-time schedule by two insertions to six in 1989 will receive two additional matching insertions free. A total of eight insertions at the cost of only six.
* An advertiser who ran only once in 1988 can triple that investment by adding only one more page and getting the third free.

When you are planning your advertising portfolio for 1989, be sure to consider Institutional Investor for the best yield on your advertising dollars and for its delivery of a very select audience of decision makers at the very highest level in the financial and investment community.

For complete details, call Heidi Merrill, Managing Director, in London at (1) 430-0881.

Institutional Investor
The leading magazine in the finance and investment field.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE
PARIS & SUBURBS
4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th

مركز من الأخبار

Monday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press.

Table of AMEX closing prices for various stocks, including columns for stock name, price, and change.

Main table of stock prices with columns for stock name, price, and change, covering a wide range of international and domestic equities.

Table of foreign exchange rates and other financial data, including columns for currency, rate, and change.

Indonesia Rated n Rights... By Steven Erlanger... In an extensive report on Indonesia, a business group said that some elements have been made in political and civil rights, but that the story was now stable enough to try.

But progress merely highlights shortcomings, the report argues, citing severe restrictions on access to East Timor by independent journalists and investigators, a pervasive security apparatus, continuing arrests on "arbitrary grounds," a failure to account for "all but a handful of the many thousands thought to have disappeared in 1975" while in custody.

Thailand Unveils Newly Renovated Ancient Capital... SU KHOTHAL, Thailand's science minister, said that Thailand has spent 15 years on the renovation of the ancient capital of Ayutthaya, an ancient city founded in 1350.

Abby... recent... actual... of... present...

SOLAR ENERGY advertisement featuring a large image of a solar panel, a pair of sunglasses, and the IBERIA logo with the slogan 'WARM TO THE EXPERIENCE'.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Disney, Murdoch in Pay-TV Venture

United Press International
NEW YORK — Walt Disney Co. and News International PLC, a British unit of Rupert Murdoch's global media empire, said Monday that they had set up a joint venture to beam two pay-television channels via satellite to Britain and Ireland.

In addition to the two pay channels, three advertiser-supported channels also will be offered on the satellite broadcast system. The three channels — a European sport, a 24-hour television news and a general entertainment channel — will be shown for free.

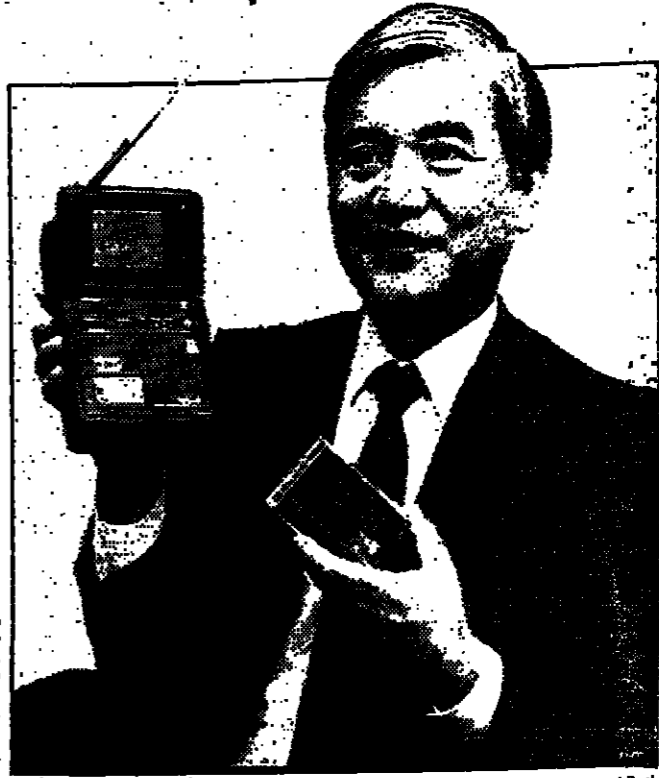
Each subscriber will receive the channel signals via a direct broadcast satellite to be launched on Dec. 9. To receive the signals, a viewer must buy a satellite dish, which costs £199 (\$360).

Midi Enters the Struggle Over Societe Generale

Agence France-Press
PARIS — Compagnie du Midi, the diversified French insurance group, entered the struggle over Societe Generale on Monday by unexpectedly announcing acquisition of a stake in an investment company involved in the fray.

SONY: Betting Big on the 'Personal Video' Walkman

(Continued from first finance page)
don't want to use your eyes when you are tired or on a jolting train."
Still, if the new product is successful it could save a Japanese video industry that is slowly ceding the market for traditional VCRs.



Minoru Morio, who oversaw development of the Video Walkman.

"video magazines" to be sold instead of rented.
On the trip to Sapporo, the tapes were free and passengers had a choice of 240 titles — everything from old gangster movies to new "magazines" featuring fashion

'Listening to music is easy. It's relaxing. But you don't want to use your eyes when you are on a jolting train.'
Sanat Suzuki Rawie, electronics analyst.

shows, track tests of new sports cars and sexually suggestive views of hot-spring resorts.
But the tapes will sell for \$15 to \$20 each, a lot of money even in Japan for videotapes that run only 30 minutes or so, the presumed

attention span of anybody looking at a small screen.
Several Japanese publishers are producing such programming complete with commercials, but so far quality is unimpressive.
Technologically, the Video Walkman was somewhat obsolete the day it came to market. Already, components to make it lighter and more compact.
The key innovation, announced in July, but too late for the first model, is a much smaller and lighter video head drum, the central component in any VCR because it reads and writes image data from the tape.

PECHINEY: \$1.26 Billion Takeover in U.S. to Create Packaging Giant

(Continued from page 1)
Peltz and Mr. May will buy back Triangle's name from Pechiney as well as Triangle's nonpackaging business and interests.

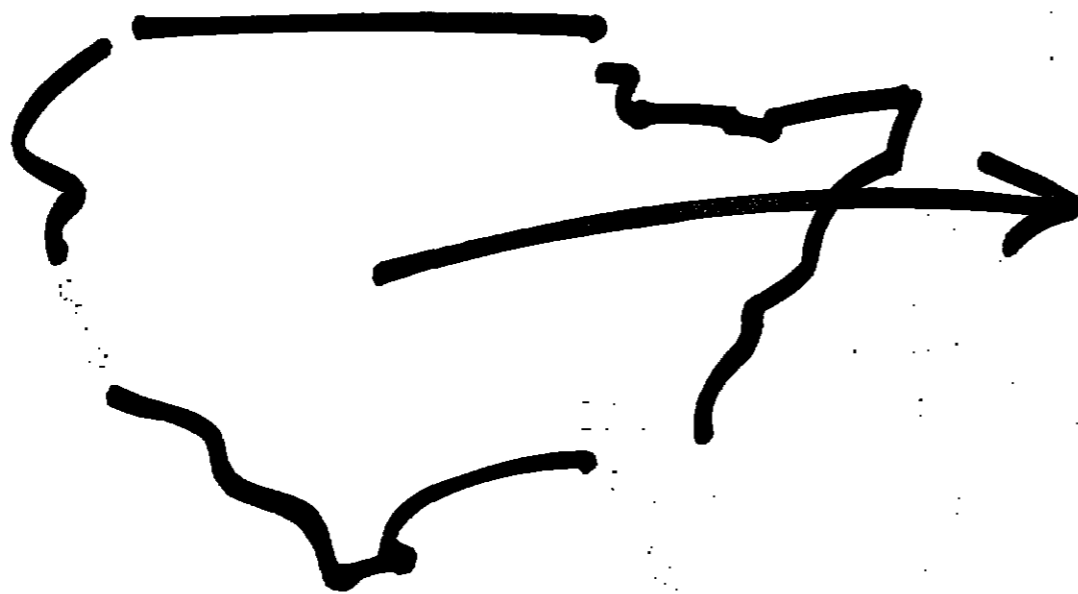
Pechiney was nationalized in 1982 and had losses of almost \$300 million that year; it was nursed back to health by its then chairman, Georges Besse.

There are still relatively few pre-recorded tapes available in 8mm-format, however, and video rental shops are unlikely — as Sony learned in the Beta-VHS battles — to carry many different tape formats.

Yet the key to Sony's success may be its ability to expand the use of the compact tapes. Thus, Sony is encouraging the development of a new genre of relatively low-cost

Pillsbury Postpones Burger King Spinoff
MINNEAPOLIS — Pillsbury Co. said Monday that it had delayed to Dec. 19 from Dec. 2 the spinoff of Burger King Corp. to Pillsbury's shareholders, part of its defense against a \$5.23 billion takeover offer from Grand Metropolitan PLC.

Now you can call anywhere in the world on any phone in the USA.



No cash. No mark-up*. No problem.



Unlike other telephone credit cards, Executive TeleCard International can be used on any phone. Touch phones. Rotary phones. Payphones. You name it.

How does Executive TeleCard International work? It's easy. Call the Executive TeleCard International number in the US. Once you're connected, dial long distance as you would normally do, then your personal Executive TeleCard International code.

For further information and subscription, call the toll-free number in your country. Can you afford not to?



Feel free to call SM.

Australia 008 033 418, Hong Kong (5) 283874, Japan (03) 348 4588, Singapore 338 0800 • U.S.A. 1-800-999-8002 • Austria (01) 54-1166, Belgium (02) 218 83 43, Cyprus (02) 47 7800, Denmark 043 030 0800, Finland (90) 44 08 00, France 05 05 08 00, Germany 030 56 23, Ireland (01) 72 61 75, Italy (06) 6 78 01 92, Luxembourg 48 45 58, Netherlands 06 022 0800, Norway (02) 41 61 15, Portugal (01) 88 30 88, Spain (93) 302 22 82 or (91) 402 61 31, Sweden (08) 21 77 27, Switzerland 046 050 800, U.K. 0800 898 333 • Bahrain 23 42 41, Oman 75 08 00, U.A.E. (04) 21 48 00.

Floating-Rate Notes

Table with columns for currency (Dollars, Pounds Sterling), issuer name, coupon rate, and bid/ask prices. Includes entries for various international banks and financial institutions.

Table with columns for currency (Deutsche Marks, Japanese Yen), issuer name, coupon rate, and bid/ask prices. Includes entries for various international banks and financial institutions.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Now Printed in New York For Same Day Service in Key American Cities. To subscribe call us toll-free in the U.S. 1-800-882-2884. (In New York, call: 212-752-3890.)

FOR THE HOLDERS OF FORD MOTOR CREDIT COMPANY. Meeting from 10:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m. on November 1991.

مركز الامن الاحل

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Slides on Bush's Tax Pledge

NEW YORK — President-elect George Bush sent the dollar sliding again on Monday, when he said that he remained opposed to tax increases as a means of trimming the U.S. budget deficit.

Table with 3 columns: Currency, Mon., Fri. London Dollar Rates

The dollar fell to 1.7283 Deutsche marks at the close in New York, from 1.7375 DM at Friday's close, while it dipped to 121.925 yen from 122.60.

In London earlier, the U.S. currency closed at 1.7265 DM, down from 1.7350 DM at the close on Friday, and at 121.90 yen, compared with 122.65.

OPEC: Iran Resists Pact

(Continued from first finance page) Iraq demands for a higher share of oil production was not a problem so long as Iran preserved its historic position as the next largest oil producer in the cartel after Saudi Arabia.

Ivory Coast Revives Battle for 'Fair' Cocoa Prices

By Jim Brooke New York Times Service ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast — President Felix Houphouët-Boigny of Ivory Coast has again raised the banner that began his political career in 1952: defense of West African cocoa farmers against "unjust" prices.

France Reported to Help

LONDON — France and Ivory Coast have agreed in principle on a deal to stockpile cocoa, a senior delegate at the International Cocoa Organization said on Monday, in a move aimed at keeping up prices in an oversupplied market.

TOKYO: Surging Market Keeps Shattering Records

(Continued from first finance page) Both are at the heart of the resurgence of Japanese exports. Nonetheless, there are some signs that the rally may not be sustainable at its current pace.

For one thing, several more weeks of rosy earnings reports have already been discovered, most analysts say; for another, the impulse to take profit has been increasingly apparent in recent sessions.

Equally, the strongest performers of late have been sectors that have lagged all year. Last week, for instance, the three biggest gainers were the food, pharmaceutical and electronics sectors, each of which rose 6 percent or more.

Monday's OTC Prices NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list, compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar volume.

Table with 10 columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld., PE, High, Low, 4 P.M. Close

Table with 10 columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld., PE, High, Low, 4 P.M. Close

Table with 10 columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld., PE, High, Low, 4 P.M. Close

Table with 10 columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld., PE, High, Low, 4 P.M. Close

Table with 10 columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld., PE, High, Low, 4 P.M. Close

Table with 10 columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld., PE, High, Low, 4 P.M. Close

Table with 10 columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld., PE, High, Low, 4 P.M. Close

Table with 10 columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld., PE, High, Low, 4 P.M. Close

Table with 10 columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld., PE, High, Low, 4 P.M. Close

Table with 10 columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld., PE, High, Low, 4 P.M. Close

Table with 10 columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld., PE, High, Low, 4 P.M. Close

Table with 10 columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld., PE, High, Low, 4 P.M. Close

Table with 10 columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld., PE, High, Low, 4 P.M. Close

Table with 10 columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld., PE, High, Low, 4 P.M. Close

Table with 10 columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld., PE, High, Low, 4 P.M. Close

Table with 10 columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld., PE, High, Low, 4 P.M. Close

Table with 10 columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld., PE, High, Low, 4 P.M. Close

Table with 10 columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld., PE, High, Low, 4 P.M. Close

Table with 10 columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld., PE, High, Low, 4 P.M. Close

Table with 10 columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld., PE, High, Low, 4 P.M. Close

Table with 10 columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld., PE, High, Low, 4 P.M. Close

Table with 10 columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld., PE, High, Low, 4 P.M. Close

Table with 10 columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld., PE, High, Low, 4 P.M. Close

Table with 10 columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld., PE, High, Low, 4 P.M. Close

Table with 10 columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld., PE, High, Low, 4 P.M. Close

Table with 10 columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld., PE, High, Low, 4 P.M. Close

Table with 10 columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld., PE, High, Low, 4 P.M. Close

Table with 10 columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld., PE, High, Low, 4 P.M. Close

Table with 10 columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld., PE, High, Low, 4 P.M. Close

Table with 10 columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld., PE, High, Low, 4 P.M. Close

Table with 10 columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld., PE, High, Low, 4 P.M. Close

Table with 10 columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld., PE, High, Low, 4 P.M. Close

Table with 10 columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld., PE, High, Low, 4 P.M. Close

Table with 10 columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld., PE, High, Low, 4 P.M. Close

Table with 10 columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld., PE, High, Low, 4 P.M. Close

Table with 10 columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld., PE, High, Low, 4 P.M. Close

Monday's AMEX Closing Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

مكتبة المصلح

BOOKS

AT HOME: Essays 1982-1988

By Gore Vidal. 303 pages. \$18.95. Random House, 201 East 50th Street, New York, N. Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

In a mixed review of Richard Ellmann's recent biography of Oscar Wilde, Gore Vidal concludes that Wilde was a good man whose "desire to subvert a supremely bad society was virtuous." By this standard, what Vidal is up to in "At Home: Essays 1982-1988" must also be judged virtuous. For he surely believes America to be a supremely bad society. And his aim in most of these pieces is to knock it for a loop.

What is wrong with American society? Vidal's bill of complaints will be familiar, especially to readers of his previous essay collections, "Rocking the Boat," "Reflections Upon a Sinking Ship," "Homage to Daniel Shay," "Matters of Fact and of Fiction" and "The Second American Revolution."

What is wrong in his view is that there are too many people in it and too many of them are devoted to the idea of the family. There are also too many teachers, and too many of them teach writing. So "Today's serious novel is apt to be a carefully written teachy text about people who teach school and write teachy texts to dwindling classes."

There is also sexual confusion in America, he believes. Although "there is no such thing as a homosexual or a heterosexual person" — "only homo- or heterosexual acts" — we "have allowed our governors to divide the population into two teams." One "is good, godly, straight; the other is evil, sick, vicious." We continue to believe in "this wacky division."

Most distressingly to Vidal, we have allowed what he terms the National Security State to take us over. This empire was created in 1947, with the plan of mobilizing all our resources to fight the "terrible specter of communism." Fortunately, all bad things must come to an end. Our huge indebtedness has made the maintenance of the empire a nightmare; and the day Japan stops buying our

Treasury bonds, the troops and the missiles will all come home to a highly restless population.

Though most of the essays here are reviews from The New York Review of Books, they range in subject from the history of commercial flight in the United States, to the excesses of President Reagan, to a defense of the historical novel as the author himself practices its art.

As well as being virtuously subversive, Vidal is witty about everything from America's cultural forgetfulness to Nancy Reagan's attitude toward the proposed equal rights amendment. About Vidal one may paraphrase what he says of the writer Logan Pearsall Smith: Whatever he may or may not have said at the party, he certainly has taken the trouble to get it right on the stairs.

His complaints are also to get him in trouble. Vidal writes that merely for observing that because "the money power" has "shifted from New York to Tokyo," "the long-haired Asiatic colossus" now "takes its turn as world leader, and we — the white race — have become the yellow man's burden," he has been accused of a "racial invocation of the Yellow Peril."

And for disagreeing with certain Jews about the meaning of history, as well as for attacking the policy of Israel toward Palestinians, he reports that he has been "called an anti-Semitic, usually with the adjective 'frenzied' or 'virulent' attached."

There may possibly be a hidden agenda behind his animadversions, but judging from this collection, one has to doubt that he disapproves of Jews or Asians nearly as much as he deplores America's Moral Majority.

The collection is also dull in spots. "Mongolia" is mere travelogue. "At Home in a Roman Street" is merely about the author's neighborhood in the Italian capital. And several of the pieces are the merest booktalk, and rather dull booktalk at that, going on and on about the plots of, say, Dashi Powell's novels, or the epistemological ruminations of Italo Calvino's "Mr. Palomar," without arriving at a pointed conclusion.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

MICHAEL Wilder was the surprise winner of the 1988 United States Championship, held at the Riverside Inn in Cambridge Springs, Pennsylvania, Oct 1 to 17. In a field studied with grandmasters, the 28-year-old international master from Princeton, New Jersey, scored 6½-4½ to capture the \$6,000 first prize.

Wilder demonstrated his tactical proficiency at the expense of the New York grandmaster Lev Alburt in the first round. The variation of the Bogdanian Defense down through 12...Ng6, which Wilder used, was something that Vasily Smyslov, as Black played against him and impressed him with a New York a year ago. To give his bishop a safe retreat, Black gives up his pawn toehold in the center with 8...ed, and he relies on smooth piece development to obtain counterplay.

Perhaps Alburt should have played 15 Nd5 Nd6 to create a backward black e7 pawn on a half-open file. Instead, he rushed an at-

tack on the queen's wing with 15 a3 Bc5 16 Nb3 Bb6 17 Na4, perhaps hoping to lure Wilder into 17...Qe2? 18 Nb6 cb 19 Re1 Qh5 20 Re8 Ne8 21 Nd4 Nf6 22 Re1 with positional advantages that more than counterbalance the sacrificed pawn.

Only after 17...Ba7 18 c5 Bd7 19 Na5 did Wilder find the moment ripe for 19...Qe2!, which threatened 20...Ng4 21 Rf1 Bc4, winning a piece. After 20 Ne3 Qh5 21 Nb7, Alburt had indeed won a pawn, but with 21...Ng4! Wilder had created a whirlwind attack.

The key point was that 22 h3 could be smashed by 22...Nf2! Kf2 Bc5 because 24 Kf1 would allow 24...Bb5! 25 Nb5 Qe2 mate. Thus, Alburt had to play 24 Ne5 Qe5 25 Kf1 and lose his queen after 25...Bb5 26 Nb5 Qe2.

When he forlornly tried to recoup a little material with 27 Ba8, Wilder struck with the deadly 27...Qd3!, which forecast 28 Kg1 (28 Kg2? Re2) 29 Kh1 Qg3 29 Kf1 (29 Bg2? Re2) Ra8, threatening 29...Nd4 fol-



Position after 22 h3

lowed by 30...Qf3 31 Ke1 Ng2 mate. Alburt gave up.

Table with columns for White and Black pieces and their counts. Includes pieces like King, Queen, Rook, Bishop, Knight, Pawn and their respective counts for both sides.

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France Presse Closing prices in local currencies, Nov. 21

Table of stock market data for Amsterdam, including various stock indices and prices.

Table of stock market data for Hong Kong, including various stock indices and prices.

Table of stock market data for London, including various stock indices and prices.

Table of stock market data for Tokyo, including various stock indices and prices.

Table of stock market data for Sao Paulo, including various stock indices and prices.

Table of stock market data for Sydney, including various stock indices and prices.

Table of stock market data for Zurich, including various stock indices and prices.

Table of stock market data for Toronto, including various stock indices and prices.

Table of stock market data for Frankfurt, including various stock indices and prices.

ACROSS crossword puzzle grid with clues: 1 Goodbye, in Grenoble; 8 Literary collection; 9 Suppress; 14 Turner and Cantrill; 15 European cap; 16 Wed; 17 Imports; 18 Unit of electrical resistance; 19 Lolls; 20 Perfume ingredient; 21 Southern group of stars; 22 Revision of 20 Across; 23 Talum's dad; 24 Crank; 26 Jane of fiction; 27 Enticed; 28 Diner sign; 31 Pup, at times 30 Absorbed, in a way; 37 Poetic conjunction; 38 Handful; 40 Pollux precursor; 41 Fork (picnic dish); 43 Poplar varieties; 44 Sicilian spouter; 46 million; 47 Dept. helper; 50 Biblical land; 52 Wax; Sp; 53 An anagram for 23 Across; 57 Sometimes it's small; 58 Letter opener; 59 Musical endings; 60 Former ring king of Prad; 62 Gives thumbs up; 63 Mine, in Milano; 64 City on the Rhine; 65 Edgy; 66 D.C. figure; 67 Equals.

WEATHER table showing high and low temperatures for various cities in Europe, Asia, North America, Africa, Latin America, and Oceania.

JUMBLE word game section with a grid of letters and instructions: Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words, to form SOGOE, KLEAN, TYPAIR, GEAVAS.

West Germany: the land of quality craftsmanship. West Germany: the land where 300,000 Goldstar TVs and 400,000 Goldstar VCRs are produced every year. Includes JDSPIG logo and product information.

PEANUTS comic strip: WHEN THE STAGECOACH STOPPED, THE BANDIT POINTED HIS REVOLVER AT THE DRIVER, AND SAID "PUT UP YOUR HANDS!"

BLONDE comic strip: HOW'S YOUR SON IN BUILDING COLLEGE?

BEETLE BAILEY comic strip: WHAT KIND OF PIZZA? THE USUAL. THE USUAL. TO DRINK? THE USUAL.

DOONESBURY comic strip: DRINK, KIDS, TO GIVE YOU THE GENERAL FEEL OF WHAT THIS IS ABOUT, HERE'S THE SPOT WE SHOT WITH ZINK.

ANDY CAPP comic strip: YOU SURE YOU'RE EVERYTHING ABOUT YOURSELF AND ANYTHING?

WIZARD OF ID comic strip: BARTENDER... DRINKS FOR EVERYONE!

Solution to Previous Puzzle: ACROSS: 1 Goodbye, in Grenoble; 8 Literary collection; 9 Suppress; 14 Turner and Cantrill; 15 European cap; 16 Wed; 17 Imports; 18 Unit of electrical resistance; 19 Lolls; 20 Perfume ingredient; 21 Southern group of stars; 22 Revision of 20 Across; 23 Talum's dad; 24 Crank; 26 Jane of fiction; 27 Enticed; 28 Diner sign; 31 Pup, at times 30 Absorbed, in a way; 37 Poetic conjunction; 38 Handful; 40 Pollux precursor; 41 Fork (picnic dish); 43 Poplar varieties; 44 Sicilian spouter; 46 million; 47 Dept. helper; 50 Biblical land; 52 Wax; Sp; 53 An anagram for 23 Across; 57 Sometimes it's small; 58 Letter opener; 59 Musical endings; 60 Former ring king of Prad; 62 Gives thumbs up; 63 Mine, in Milano; 64 City on the Rhine; 65 Edgy; 66 D.C. figure; 67 Equals.

EUROPE WEATHER table showing high and low temperatures for various cities in Europe.

ASIA WEATHER table showing high and low temperatures for various cities in Asia.

NORTH AMERICA WEATHER table showing high and low temperatures for various cities in North America.

AFRICA WEATHER table showing high and low temperatures for various cities in Africa.

Large advertisement for JDSPIG Goldstar products, featuring the brand name in large letters and promotional text.

SPORTS

Eagles Beat Giants, Scrambling NFC East

Compiled by The Staff From Dispatches EAST RUTHERFORD, New Jersey — The New York Giants felt exhilaration and despair almost simultaneously here Sunday. One moment Lawrence Taylor had blocked what would have been the decisive field goal; an instant later, there was defensive tackle Clyde Simmons of Philadelphia grabbing the luckiest bounce of his life and running into the end zone. The Giants and Eagles have played some strange games, and this one will rank right up there. Simmons' 15-yard touchdown run off the blocked field goal attempt by teammate Luis Zendejas gave the Eagles a bewildering 23-17 overtime victory over the Giants. Philadelphia's triumph in a half-empty, rain-soaked Giants Stadium created a three-way tie for first place in the National Football Conference East between the Eagles, Giants and Phoenix, all with 7-5 records. The 6-5 Washington Redskins, playing the 49ers Monday night in San Francisco, had a chance to add to the top-heavy scramble — with just four regular-season games left. Sunday's ending was full of irony. For one thing, it was exactly 10 years ago that New York quarter-



An Reuters/United Press International photo.

Jim Krumrie, Cincinnati's nose tackle, simply couldn't mask his enthusiasm as he coasted in for a touchdown with Dallas quarterback Steve Peelle Sunday in Irving, Texas. The Bengals won, 38-24; the Cowboys have lost their last eight games and, at 2-10, are suffering their worst season in 29 years.

Sabatini Downs Shriver In a Straight-Sets Final

By Robin Finn NEW YORK — She predicted victory all week and on Sunday she got it. Gabriela Sabatini, the tough and mobile Argentinean with the most ferocious temperament in her sport, defeated Pam Shriver, 7-5, 6-2, 6-2, to win the Virginia Slims Championship here. The 18-year-old Sabatini, the only player to twice defeat top-ranked Steffi Graf this year, established herself as a player who may be ready to challenge the West German for the No. 1 ranking. "My goal is to be No. 1, but I'm not in any hurry," Sabatini said. Sabatini said she had honored her mental discipline. "To be tough mentally is the biggest thing of all," she said. "Steffi is the best at that, but it's what I am learning to do. Before the match, I had a feeling I was going to win in three sets." The finalists strode in with outlooks as disparate as their playing styles. The gregarious Shriver smiled for the cameras and crowd, basking in her first trip to the final of a major event in a decade. The stiff-legged Sabatini scowled, her eyes downcast and her emotions in reserve. At the end of the 2-hour-20-minute, best-of-five match, their expressions were reversed. Sabatini was flashing a smile. When the 26-year-old Shriver unwrapped the towel she had wound around her head, her features drooped. "I was prepared to play a strong match," said Shriver, who beat Graf in Saturday's semifinal and then defended her doubles title with Martina Navratilova. "But Gabriela really played a strong match." For both players, this was the best week yet in quite distinct careers. The tie that binds them, the fact that in 1988 they were the only players to defeat Graf, lent their presence in the final a special significance. Shriver had toiled 10 years since her last final in a major event, the 1978 U.S. Open, where she lost to Chris Evert. Sabatini is clearly a star on the rise, whose game, like Graf's, is mature beyond her years. She went to the finals of the U.S. Open and the Olympics this fall, and in each case was stopped by Graf. "I was hoping to play her here," Sabatini said. "I know she is my big rival in the future."



Mark LeMaster/The Associated Press. Gabriela Sabatini: "My goal is to be No. 1, but I'm not in any hurry."

Notre Dame Gets Needle for USC

The Associated Press SOUTH BEND, Indiana — The Notre Dame football team was to be vaccinated against measles and influenza Monday in preparation for this week's road game against Southern California. California health officials say 30 cases of measles, including that of starting quarterback Rodney Peete, have been reported on the USC campus. "We will be inoculated on Monday," said Lou Holtz, coach of top-ranked Notre Dame, after Saturday's 21-3 victory over Penn State. "I haven't told them yet, because they don't like needles and I didn't want to spoil their weekend." Dr. George Spain, the St. Joseph County health officer, said Friday that his office would offer measles vaccinations to Notre Dame fans planning to travel for the game. Said Holtz: "The good news is that coaches over 40 don't need them. That's why I approved the shots — I hate a needle."

SCOREBOARD

Table with columns for Football, Basketball, and U.S. College Standings. It lists various sports teams and their records, including NFL Standings and NBA Standings.

A 'Guru' Spreads the Gospel of Steroids

By Peter Alfano With Michael Janofsky NEW YORK — To law-enforcement officials Dan Duchaine is a drug pusher whose product is anabolic steroids. In the medical community, he's regarded as a snake-oil salesman, promoting the use of dubious substances that may pose health hazards. But among body builders, Duchaine is the guru who is believed to know more about steroids than anyone in the field of sports medicine. "Hopefully, I'm a guiding light," said Duchaine, who has been a leading advocate and supplier of steroids, as well as a user and counselor to others. "Years ago, I asked all sorts of questions about steroids," said Duchaine, a 36-year-old Californian who believes steroids are perfectly safe in moderate and supervised doses. "Then I got the reputation for knowing a lot about them. I'm the only person to combine technical information from research study, anecdotal information from around the world and hands-on experience with human lab rats, including myself. I am the expert in the country by default." Dr. Robert Voy, the chief medical officer of the U.S. Olympic Committee, said Duchaine was probably right. "He knows more than I do," Voy said. Although steroids were first used more than 30 years ago by body builders, there has been relatively little research done by the medical community that proves people risk serious health problems using the drugs in so-called safe doses. Most doctors say there are risks, including cancer, heart disease, liver malfunction, hypertension and, in some people, overly aggressive behavior. Even Duchaine agrees that the drugs can be dangerous when they are abused. But he has disdain for the medical community, which he accuses of using scare tactics when it should be withholding judgment until more research on steroids is done. A former body builder who majored in theater at Boston University, Duchaine prefers the title "steroids consultant." But he was indicted in May 1986 as part of a steroids-trafficking ring operating in southern California. He pleaded guilty to one count of defrauding the federal government and one count of interstate sale of steroids, and is awaiting sentencing. He began using steroids in the 1970s when he entered body-building contests in Maine, where he was born and raised. He became a cult hero after he wrote "The Underground Steroid Handbook," an 18-page pamphlet, eight years ago. The book, focusing on body builders who used the drugs for competition, defines the different types of steroids and explains what they look like, what they should cost, where to get them and how to use them safely. The book can be found in the files of Voy and Donald Catlin of UCLA, who does most of the drug tests for the USOC and the National Collegiate Athletic Association, but neither Voy nor Catlin has ever met or spoken to Duchaine. Although the book's tone is irreverent and glib, Voy calls it "a fabulous pharmacological text." Because steroids are considered performance-enhancing drugs they are banned by

Winnipeg And B.C. in CFL Final

The Associated Press EDMONTON, Alberta — Matt Dunigan threw three scoring passes and ran for another TD as the British Columbia Lions mauled the Edmonton Eskimos, 37-19, in Sunday's Western Division final of the Canadian Football League playoffs. In next Sunday's Grey Cup game for the league title in Ottawa, the Lions will meet the Winnipeg Blue Bombers, who upset Toronto, 27-11, for the Eastern Division crown. Dunigan passed to Tony Cherry for 73 yards in the first quarter and connected with David Williams for 6 yards and Eric Streuter for 18 in the final period; he also scored on a three-yard run. In Toronto, defensive back Rod Hill blocked a punt, then ran it back for a touchdown to give Winnipeg its victory over the Argonauts in a rain-soaked game. Toronto, with a 14-4 record, was the league's best team this season. But quarterback Gilbert Renslow, amid driving wind and rain, was unable to move the ball against a determined Winnipeg defense. Hill and Tony Johns scored the winners' touchdowns, while Trevor Kenner had four field goals and Bob Cameron punted a single.

TRANSITION

BASEBALL National League NEW YORK — Purchased the contracts of Terry Bros. Kevin Tomask, Kevin Brown, Dionne Bosty and Brian Glavin, pitchers, from Tidewater of the International League. Traded Reggie Double, pitcher, to Seattle for Chuck Carr, outfielder. FOOTBALL National League NEW ORLEANS — Colman Dwayne Beard, defensive end, was waived. N.Y. GIANTS — Placed Harry Carson, linebacker, on injured reserve. Colman Robb White, defensive end, from waivers and placed him on the inactive list. SAN FRANCISCO — Placed Keene Turner, linebacker, on injured reserve. Signed Kevin Lilly, defensive lineman. WASHINGTON — Waived Rob White, defensive end. HOCKEY National Hockey League NEW JERSEY — Recalled Corey Foster, defenseman, from Peterborough of the Ontario Hockey League; returned Paul Ysebaert, center, to Utica of the American Hockey League. N.Y. RANGERS — Signed John Oroszuck, left wing, and Stéphane Brochu, defenseman, from Denver of the International Hockey League. YORDBA — Recalled Ken Yaremchuk, center, from Newmarket of the American Hockey League. BENTLEY COLLEGE — Named Brian Weisman assistant basketball coach. PACÉ — George Malar, football coach, resigned. Reassigned Ken Dunne, soccer coach, and Tony Hinc, assistant soccer coach, to Southwestern. LOUISIANA — Fired Wolfy Eubanks, football coach. WESTERN WASHINGTON — Announced that the contract of Paul Herman, football coach, will not be renewed for 1989. WISCONSIN-RIVER FALLS — Mike Farver, football coach, resigned.

Outlook Good For Bird After Heel Surgery

The Associated Press BOSTON — Larry Bird, the star forward of the Boston Celtics, is expected to be released from New England Baptist Hospital this week after undergoing a 90-minute operation to remove heel-bone spurs that had been irritating his Achilles' tendons. Dr. Arnold Scheller said that Saturday's surgery had been "very successful," adding that no tendon degeneration was found — something for which there would be no treatment and which would have limited Bird's National Basketball Association career. The Celtics team physician said Bird would wear fixed casts for six weeks and removable casts for the following month and a half; he should be back in action a month later. In the six games he played this season, Bird had just one offensive rebound and his 47 percent field goal percentage was the lowest among Boston's starters.

U.S. College Results

Table listing U.S. College Results for various sports including Football, Basketball, and Hockey. It includes team names and their respective records.

TRANSITION

BASEBALL National League NEW YORK — Purchased the contracts of Terry Bros. Kevin Tomask, Kevin Brown, Dionne Bosty and Brian Glavin, pitchers, from Tidewater of the International League. Traded Reggie Double, pitcher, to Seattle for Chuck Carr, outfielder. FOOTBALL National League NEW ORLEANS — Colman Dwayne Beard, defensive end, was waived. N.Y. GIANTS — Placed Harry Carson, linebacker, on injured reserve. Colman Robb White, defensive end, from waivers and placed him on the inactive list. SAN FRANCISCO — Placed Keene Turner, linebacker, on injured reserve. Signed Kevin Lilly, defensive lineman. WASHINGTON — Waived Rob White, defensive end. HOCKEY National Hockey League NEW JERSEY — Recalled Corey Foster, defenseman, from Peterborough of the Ontario Hockey League; returned Paul Ysebaert, center, to Utica of the American Hockey League. N.Y. RANGERS — Signed John Oroszuck, left wing, and Stéphane Brochu, defenseman, from Denver of the International Hockey League. YORDBA — Recalled Ken Yaremchuk, center, from Newmarket of the American Hockey League. BENTLEY COLLEGE — Named Brian Weisman assistant basketball coach. PACÉ — George Malar, football coach, resigned. Reassigned Ken Dunne, soccer coach, and Tony Hinc, assistant soccer coach, to Southwestern. LOUISIANA — Fired Wolfy Eubanks, football coach. WESTERN WASHINGTON — Announced that the contract of Paul Herman, football coach, will not be renewed for 1989. WISCONSIN-RIVER FALLS — Mike Farver, football coach, resigned.

ART BUCHWALD

Wall Street Faith Crisis

WASHINGTON—One of the ironies of the post-election season is that many of George Bush's strongest supporters are beginning to doubt his policies. This is odd since he doesn't have any yet.



Buchwald

Wall Street stands out as a case in point. Last month almost everyone was rooting for the vice president and his brilliant sidekick, Dan Quayle. Now it's another story.

"What does George say?" I asked. "Every time I read his lips he keeps talking about what a great family he has. This doesn't make for a bullish stock market. We want his lips to tell us what he plans to do about the yen."

Plan for London Cathedral

LONDON—Designers plan to redevelop the area around St. Paul's Cathedral in London, a site once described by Prince Charles as a jostling scrum of skyscrapers.

would even advocate a flexible budget. "I know deficits are not to be sneezed at. At the same time, we had this debt for eight years and it never faded Ronald Reagan."

"That was Ronald Reagan. He never had to admit to anything. But George Bush is a different kettle of fish. Wall Street expects signals from Bush that can be read by the average investor."

"If Wall Street has no faith in Bush, why did they vote for him?" "Because he promised that Willie Horton would never get a weekend furlough again."

"What did Willie Horton have to do with the deficit?" "Not much, but it impressed Wall Street that George Bush was interested in the little picture as well as the big one. What we didn't know was that he was dead set against asking for new taxes and cutting back on defense spending—which are only two ways you can out do the deficit."

"Bush made no secret that he was against taxes and defense cuts," I said. "Maybe he spoke about it, but it never got on the evening news. In any case, what we're dealing with on Wall Street right now is a lack of confidence in Bush and Quayle which is knocking the hell out of soybeans."

"I can see the financial market's problem," I admitted, "but I don't see a solution. Bush and Quayle were chosen by the people because they had complete faith that the nation's debt could be reduced. It's unfair for Wall Street to complain only two weeks after the fat lady Jones you are not getting, George off to a good start."

Margaret Walker's Wright Odyssey

By Jacqueline Trescott

Washington Post Staff Writer

JACKSON, Miss.—This is the Mississippi of William Faulkner and Eudora Welty, of Margaret Walker and Richard Wright.

For nearly two decades Walker, 73, has been wrestling with a biography of Wright, whose "Native Son" and "Black Boy," published in the 1940s, were America's first best-selling novels by a black writer and landmarks in the literature of social protest.

"Richard Wright: Daemonic Genius" was published last week, nearly a generation after people began telling Walker that an interpretive study of Wright was her responsibility.

"Nobody believes me when I say I didn't plan to write this book. I didn't want to write it. I found myself forced to write this book," says Walker. Hours before a salute by city and state officials, scholars of Wright and Walker, and friends from Jackson State University where she taught for 30 years, Walker was in her kitchen, discussing how she surmounted roadblocks to the book's completion.

First, she had to find a perspective different from that of Wright's previous biographers. She found it in Jackson, 80 miles from where Wright was born in poverty on a plantation outside Natchez. It was the trauma of his early life, Walker writes, that led her to describe him as "daemonic."

"This anger or rage drove him to create and to achieve," she writes. "The welplings of his creativity were deep waters and dark pools of realistic and neurotic anger, which he sublimated into imaginative writing. His tortured consciousness bespoke an even more tumultuous unconscious, out of which his daemonic genius spoke."

She found herself distracted by outside events. One was the success of Albert Haley's "Roots," which Walker has asserted was partially taken from her 1966 novel "Jubilee." She sued Haley, but without success. Then, when the Wright book was first announced, the writer's widow, Ellen, attempted to prevent Walker from quoting from any of Wright's letters and journals until the widow had reviewed Walker's manuscript. So far the legal effort has failed, but there were other hurdles. Her editor changed publishing houses three times. Her husband of 37 years died of cancer. She has problems with diabetes.

But perhaps the most difficult task was sorting out how she felt about Wright nearly 30 years after their friendship ended. One day, she says, she refused to see her. The ending of that relationship was very painful and very harsh. I suffered for many years wondering why the man acted the way he did. I had no intention of writing about the relationship or the man, who for so many people is an icon, says Walker. But the more people urged her, the more she thought she could contribute a valuable perspective. "I had his letters, I had kept journals and I had taught his work for 35 years," says Walker.

Some have said Walker, then 21, was in love with Wright, then 28, and that her biography of the man she pictures as seriously flawed is the work of a scorned woman. What Walker describes is an intense literary friendship. The relationship "was never a romance," she says. "If I wished it to be it never was. How could you be in love with a man you never kissed? It was a marriage of minds and minds only."

Born by a love of literature and the experiences of race, Walker and Wright could not have been more



"I found myself forced to write this book," she says.

different. She was the daughter of a Methodist minister in Birmingham, Alabama, raised at small black colleges where her mother and father taught. She had finished Northwestern University and had her first poem published when she met Wright, whose schooling had ended with high school, whose father had deserted his family and whose early lessons were the ones of hunger and poverty.

In 1927 Wright had moved to Chicago from Memphis, Tennessee, held odd jobs, and by 1933 was a member of a Chicago literary club and had started his 12-year membership in the Communist Party. His first published works were poems that appeared in 1934 in leftist magazines.

The man of hard times and the lady of the campuses met in 1936, when both were working for divisions of the New Deal's Works Progress Administration. Both were strong-willed and creative, living through exciting times for politics and literature. "One day," she writes, "as Wright and I walked together to the elevated station, he turned to me and said, 'Margaret, if a voice speaks within you, you can live.' And the voice spoke. A daemonic spirit within him found literary expression. It was this world that made him accustomed to solitude, made people unnecessary and family and friends expendable. His inner world was neither mystical nor hedonist but deeply contemplative and rational."

When Wright moved to New York in 1937 to be the Harlem editor of The Daily Worker, the pair corresponded. In those letters, Walker says, Wright asked for newspaper clippings about the case of Robert Nixon, a killer and rapist, on whose life he would later model that of Blanche, the protagonist of "Native Son."

"I feel I had a part in the conception, organization and realization of Wright's most successful long work of fiction," Walker writes. Wright's gratitude was expressed in a

letter, which Walker cites: "I feel guilty as all hell for not writing to you, in as much as you had done more than anyone I know to help me with my book. Each and every time I sat down to write I wondered what I could say to let you know how deeply grateful I felt."

"I learned a lot from Wright and he got a lot from me," Walker says. But the end of their friendship was unexpected and shocking to Walker. In an incident engineered by an acquaintance, Walker arrived at an apartment and Wright would not see her. Whether or not she knows the reason, she will not discuss it. The incident remains so painful that Walker used the excerpt from her journal to describe it for the book. "It wouldn't be as powerful and as honest as it is" any other way, she says. "That is how the 23-year-old girl was thinking."

For years Walker had a dream about Wright. "I would see Wright laughing and talking and he would be skipping along on the grass," she says. "I finished the book and exorcised my own demon. When he was dead, I realized something that [writer James] Baldwin had said was true: The son can't come up as long as the father is there. The day Wright died I felt absolutely I had been unchained."

Part of the reason for writing the book, Walker says, was not only to share her memoirs and criticism but to set the record straight. One Wright biographer, she says, has asserted that Richard Wright "introduced" Walker to literature. "When I first saw Richard Wright I had majored in literature" at college, she says. "It wasn't likely he introduced me."

Walker has written a portrait of a man haunted by anger, ambivalence, alienation and aberration; a portrait layered over with a dizzy spectrum of interpretations, from the influence of Karl Marx, Sigmund Freud, Soren Kierkegaard, Albert Einstein and W.E.B. Du Bois on his 16 books to how Western he felt in Africa. Yet her story of his life is straightforward, at times even dry.

Though she had first discussed the book in 1969, received a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities for the research, and signed the first contract in 1974, she did not start writing until 1979. She finished the first draft in October 1980 two weeks before her husband, Firmin James Alexander Sr., died. By 1985, Walker says, "I had spent 15 years of my life with this book and never expected it to see the light of day," in part because of the objections of Wright's widow. "I didn't know how you could do a biography without using the man's words," Ellen Wright, Walker says, wanted a "watered-down, inferior" story.

Ellen Wright lives in Paris, but Jonathan W. Lubell, her attorney in New York, said her objections to Walker's book "didn't have anything to do with Margaret Walker [but] with her appropriating [Richard] Wright's creativity for her own use."

In January lawyers for Ellen Wright said they were going to obtain a temporary restraining order against the publication, but it did not happen. The first printing was a conservative 15,000 copies by Warner Books/Amistad Press.

Moving away from the kitchen, Walker talks about exchanging fruitcake recipes with Eudora Welty and about other book projects. Then she returns to Wright. If he were writing today, Walker feels, Wright would be a strategist in the battle against racism. "I think he would tell us the struggle is not over. That is what I believe his real mission was, fighting these battles with words. His words were his weapons."

PEOPLE

Archer Skewers Press, Says It's Not Revenge

Jeffrey Archer, who won a record amount in libel damages against a London newspaper, is writing a satirical play about how journalists battle for stories. "Excuse me" will open next September in London's West End. The play covers one week in the life of a fictitious tabloid, The Daily Chronicle. "Absolutely not one line in it is for revenge," he said.

Elton John's soon-to-be divorce could cost him more than \$7 million. The performer and his wife, Renate, 34, who married on Valentine's Day in 1984, have announced they are divorcing after a long separation. London's newspapers are saying she may be getting \$5.25 million and the couple's \$1.8 million mansion.

A sheet of manuscript music on which Richard Wagner jotted down his ideas for the wedding march in "Lohengrin" has been sold at Sotheby's for \$33,000 (\$39,400) to the London dealers Joseph and Savary. It was one of several important musical and literary items that fetched over \$2 million at Sotheby's two-day sale. Other items were: 20 mostly unpublished poems by Bertolt Brecht that sold separately for a total of \$40,490; a rare copy of the 30-page second edition of the "Communist Manifesto" by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, sold to the booksellers Bernard Quaritch for £22,000; a letter by the Russian poet Aleksandr Pushkin, bought by the Soviet Cultural Foundation for \$33,000; and the manuscript of Franz Kafka's "The Trial," bought by West German authorities for \$1.1 million. Meanwhile in Paris, "Tête d'Homme," a 1912 painting by Pablo Picasso, was purchased by an anonymous bidder for 11.2 million francs (about \$1.8 million).

Al-Azhar, the Cairo mosque and university complex that is considered the seat of Islamic theology, has condemned "Satanic Verses," Salman Rushdie's book and a winner of Britain's Whitbread literary prize. The novel has been banned as blasphemous in the Arab's native India and in some Arab countries. The book is entitled after verses the prophet Mohammed removed from the Koran on grounds they were inspired by Satan.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

ANNOUNCEMENTS
USADIRECT
AUSTRALIA
BELGIUM
BR. VIRGIN IS.
DENMARK
FINLAND
FRANCE
GERMANY, FRG
HONG KONG
JAPAN
NETHERLANDS
NORWAY
SWEDEN
UNITED KINGDOM
AT&T

PERSONAL MESSAGES
MOVING
LEGAL SERVICES
U.S. DIVORCE IN 21 DAYS
INTERNATIONAL MOVERS

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE
REAL ESTATE FOR SALE
REAL ESTATE FOR SALE
REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE
REAL ESTATE FOR SALE
REAL ESTATE FOR SALE
REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT
REAL ESTATE FOR SALE
REAL ESTATE FOR SALE
REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAL POSITION
SECRETARIAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE MEDICAL TELEPHONE SECRETARY
CONSULTANT ENGINEERS
MINERVE SEES FOR AMERICAN FIRMS IN PARIS

INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAL POSITION
SECRETARIAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE
2 BILINGUAL SECRETARIES
INTERNATIONAL TRADE ASSOCIATION

INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAL POSITION
SECRETARIAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE
2 BILINGUAL SECRETARIES
INTERNATIONAL TRADE ASSOCIATION

INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAL POSITION
SECRETARIAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE
2 BILINGUAL SECRETARIES
INTERNATIONAL TRADE ASSOCIATION

OVER 200 YEARS OF CAREFUL BREEDING
PRODUCED THIS CHAMPION
THE FINE LINES OF THE THOROUGHBRED DENOTE AN IMPECCABLE PEDIGREE